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HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Seo'y, S.L.P.

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Virs

the Trial of the Miners at Vienna, III.

melmen of Capitalists—The Tax-Pay-middle Class' Hands in the Trial— Opper and Nether Capitalists Playing Settle-cock and Battledore with the Terkingman - A Penny-saving Capi-Met Judge's Menu.

VIENNA, Ill., Jan. 6.

fr. John Barney:

Dear Fellow Toiler,-I told you in my letter that "this trial of the miners R proceeded would furnish abunof sledge hammer blows in drivthe truth into your thinking box." is court still continues to turn out, big batch of these blows.

You know, John, that we are told t we could do nothing without the apitalists. This question has three

(i) Is the capitalist class necessary: (1) If necessary, have we got the best sen performing the duties of capital-

(1) If not, can we get them?

By innumerable instances has THE sorte shown the capitalists to have ne useless to society. I will repest only one of them here: Suppose very capitalist to emigrate to Mars. they could not take the land, machiner, sir, sunshine and water. There ald be nobody left but the wage class take possession of them. As they ild not divide these instruments of reduction among themselves, they ald be forced to own and use them electively; that is, in an organized apacity. Now, can you give any reawhy, with our assistance, this land, schinery, etc., would not produce just much for our own benefit after Mr. initalist had emigrated to Mars as

If this is not sufficient evidence, and I we show we have not got the best uen, but rather the worst, performing be duties of capitalists, and that we an't get any better under capitalism, hen we can't use them at all; hence

the capitalists are still useless.
If a scientist wants to learn the soral, intellectual and physical develepment of an extinct race, he first gets a type of this race to study from. This could be a skull that he had discovered

style of this race to study from. This could be a skull that he had discovered in some of their catacombs. Now, John, I have been searching many yearsfor a true type of the capitalist class. I have at last found it. This type is samuel Brush, who owns the mines at Carterville, Ill., where the strike riot occurred, and who was the prosecuting witness in the trial I am writing you. Let us study this type, and see if the capitalist class are-the best to perform the duties of Captains of Industry.

This Brush is tall and gaunt, with mooped shoulders, or rather a head and shoulder that appears to be reaching set for something, like that of a lion but about to leap for its prey. During the trial he kept a steady gaze on the winesses while testifying, like a cat withes the hole of a mouse. His gait a stealthy, like that of the night mander. He rises with a suddenness man his seat that is suggestive of his laving suddenly discovered a new meme to fleece the working class. In the mouth of a buildog; and the has peaked features; the eyes of a the mouth of a bulldog; and the meral bearing of a beast of prey. To aighten his appearance, he has a purher wart hanging from his left cheek, any the size of a goose egg. I fear the will not credit my description of the left has a purher will not credit my description of the left. the capitalist, but it is true to the let-esten to the wart. I do not intend a ridicule any one's deformity. As bush's class has reaped all the fruits a sattalism, and his class is the emiment of all its sins, its members should not complain to stand of its boomerangs. Ellis in his on "Criminals," says; "Ugly and the stand, he showed himself to be a of very small and mean caliber. The hard of very did he insist on re-

ch an extent did he insist on reinsignificant details, that even him. Through his whole testiy he showed extreme virulence.
cially when he, with school boy
checko, showed the jury how he
into the mob. But he fired from

We are told that the capitalists are sale sharper than the working class. many sharp points has he upon his tures that you could hang your so on some of them. Often the ting class have their whole bodies and with these points. But these with arises from extreme gluttony, the wage worker from extreme enfasting.

fasting.

Lev. John, look at this type again tell me if you do not think a far type can be furnished from the class. From this type, don't you the capitalist class are unfit to the duties of "Captains of Industry" I think, to put it mildly, we have not the beat men of this country to these duties.

private ownership in the instru-of production continues, get the

best, or even better, men to fill the du-ties of capitalists? To remove all the capitalists would not accomplish anything, as their sons would fall into their shoes; and as they are still more enervated than their fathers, we would be making a "bad swap." It would do no good to vote other capitalists to take their places, as they would still be capitalists, with all the instincts of the capitalist to get the greatest part of the working man's hide. And here we are, John, apparently left in a dilemma. Here we are in overwhelming proof that the capitalists are useless. On the of the capitalists are useless. On top of this, Brush said on the witness stand, under oath, that he only saw his mines every six months. If we can do without him for six months, we can do without him for all time. Conceding for a moment that the capitalist class is neces-sary, we still see that we have not got the best, but rather the worst, men of the nation to fill the places of the cap-italists, and that we cannot get any better ones under present arrangement of production and distribution, "Then," I think I hear you ask, "what shall we do to be saved" Go to the polls next election and vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. And when the whole of the working people vote it, then all the instruments of production will be transferred from the capitalist class to the working class as collective class to the working class as collective property, and the capitalists will cease to be capitalists, and will have to become useful members of society, or die

You have often expressed your wrath at the big capitalists, or, as you called them, the monopolists and plutocrats. You also have expressed sympathy for the little capitalists, or middle class, the farmers, merchants, etc. As most of the citizens of the country where the riot-strike took place were of the mid-die class, or tax-payers, the lawyers for the defence found they could not get an impartial jury, and the trial was transferred to another county. I fear you will infer from this that this middle class thought these miners to be a more desperate set than the Jesse James gang. Not at all. They wanted to wring the miners' necks to save their taxes. One of this middle class said to me one day:

"I tell you, friend, these strikes are taxing us to death. The trials of these miners will bankrupt this county and break us all up in business. They ought to hang every son of a — of these strikers, and teach the rest a les-

And this is the class you helped out at the polls last election; a bankrupt class that you helped to pay their debts and their taxes. The big capitalists bring out the galling guns to keep you in the bowels of the earth at their own prices, and the little capitalists sit in judgment in the jury box to break your necks because you won't submit to these

And that's not all, John. Your union is paying seven scamps of lawyers and other expense amounting to about \$50.-000, to see that if the strikers' necks be broken, they be broken according to "inw and order." Should their necks be saved, you will then be forced into another strike; your eraft again thrown into jall, and the lawyers again get another small fortune. And all taken out of the mouths of miners' wives and

Fighting capitalists outside of the ballot box acts as an incubator to hatch out lawyers' fees and salaries for a horde of capitalist officials. And just here I would like to mention the six o'clock dinner given by the Judge of this Court last night to the lawyers. This Judge belongs to the little capitalists. He is famous for his long dis-sertations to the working class on temperance, frugality and industry. One perance, rrugality and industry. One of his cherished maxims is, "A penny saved is a penny made." Let us see how he, himself, practices this maxim. The following is the bill of fare of this Judge's six o'clock dinner:

Celerie.

Haute Sauternes.

Celerié.

Guern Olves.

Bouillon en tasse.

Saited Almonds.

Cheese Straw.

Campano Grille Mastre d'Hotel.

Concembres.

Filet de Bout Piqué aux Champignons.

Choux-fieurs à la Hollandaise.

St. Julien.

Pluvier sur Canapé au Cresson.

Apperges. Sauce

Hianche.

Dry Champagne.

Fromage.

Cognac. Cigars.

Tiles Morey-Ludges took grees offense.

This Menu-Judge took great offense at the first letter I wrote you. The thing that stuck in his craw was my expression, "capitalist court" and my showing up of the antagonism of the classes. He has been saying in reply that "there are no capitalists in this part of the country"; "there are no classes here"; "all our citizens are on an equality." Now, John, if you will go with me one block from the Judge's residence, I will show you families liverage. ing in extreme poverty. The Judge's menu gives the lie on the face of it. These little capitalists are in constant dread that the wage class will discov-er them not only to be skinners, but worse skinners than even the big capitalists. For illustration, some of the farmers in this part of Illinois get their "hands" out at 3 o'clock in the morning and work them till 9 o'clock at night. Some of the merchants of this town pay their labor 50 cents a day and board themselves.

JOHN PROLETARIAN.

Party members and sympathizers desiring to aid the establishment of THE DAILY PEOPLE should apply to the Party organizations of their respective local-ities for circulars, supplies and stamps. Subdivisions may obtain same from Sections, and the Sections from their respective State Committees, and the latter, or in the absence of the latter, the Sections directly from the DAILY PEOPLE Conference.

The Phenomenon of the Social Democracy.

Its Origin and its Tendencies.

By S. S., Boston, Mass.

Many Comrades throughout the country have wholly misunderstood the Social Democratic Party. This was the result of several causes, but principally for the reason that conditions in Massachusets were not studied. As a party it is local. The so-called national offi-cers have nothing to do with its course of action, and the members in this State recognize no union with voters in other parts of the country. There is, and continues to be, identity of interests only in such places as offer opportunities to politicians. The Party did not rise in a night, nor is it an offshoot from the ofganized ranks of the work-ing class. A fatal mistake is made when its origin is attributed to those persons who were expelled from the So-cialist Labor Party. The way has long been open for this movement, and it has social base, distinct from antagonistic to all parties founded on the necessities of the working class. What it drew from us was its by right. What it has in turn given us was ours by right, and we must look upon it in the same light and as appealing to the same interests as all other parties which are inimical to the wage workers. We have often been misled by Socialistic cries, and in this case the only thing that could turn us back to a study of its history and truth is the insistence of that cry of Socialism.

The approach of the Presidential campaign makes it necessary for us to esti-mate correctly the political antagonists with whom we are to wrestle. Thus it is obligatory for us to look at this new "Socialist Party" from all sides, and find the reasons for its peculiar, shifting, evasive, timorous attitude. The contrast between its abject servility and its boasting bravado, its bowing to popular fallacies, and then its attempts to crawl along the lines of progress prove that it is a shifting phase of the class struggle. Above all other things, the rapid growth of that party in a few localities its time of "grancetability". localities, its tone of "respectability," and its great success in city elections have blinded many Comrades to the facts in the case. It could not proceed from a class conscious organization. It could not, on the other hand, rise until certain economic conditions in a class which the S. L. P. did not touch had ripened to such an extent that those conditions must manifest themselves in political action. We live in an age when the drama of life is played in the full glare of the political foot-lights. We shall, however, misapprehend this modern morality unless we go behind the scene and discover the source of the actors' inspiration or necessity. It is also of the utmost importance that we find the real reasons that lead the actors to trick themselves out in their fearful and wonderful trumpery. The trappings do not make the play. The high sounding words, the tearful pleas, the bombastic promises of the stump throw bombastic promises of the stump throw little light on the real intentions of a party. It is only when we throw them aside and probe deep into the conditions which bring it before society that we can arrive at safe and truthful conclusions. The Social Democratic Party marks the groping of a comparatively large body of men; men with opposing interests; men with objective points as far asunder as pole is from pole. When far asunder as pole is from pole. When we penetrate its accidents and study it in its naked essence, we find that its springs are distinctly bourgeois. We find further that it decked itself out in Socialistic costumes, not because the condition of the working class was of condition of the working class was of intelligence and the numbers of the working class were necessary to sustain its intellectual and numerical weakness. There is no doubt but that, as a party, it is a protest against Capitalism As IT CULMINATES, but it is the protest of the righteously doomed. It is the momentary juncture of a class staggering to ruin, together with certain corrupt or undeveloped members of a class which is steadily rising to power. is steadily rising to power.

The capitalist development of Massa chusetts is as high as that of any State in the Union. Its evolution has been rapid, change unceasingly succeeding change so that the individual producer the small producer, the medium pro-ducer and the present gigantic produces overlap. We have wreckage from each of the three first conditions, and its ac-cumulation and the bitterness of its pobackward and not forward. Their "Onward to the Co-operative Common-wealth," when reduced to proper terms, means, "Back to the good old days when we were a power in the land; back to the days which allowed us to rob one or two workingmen; back, for we have fainted in the race; back, lest we per-ish." As a class it yet retains a little of the wealth wrung from the workers in the days of its pulsance. The revo-lution threatens these holdings, small iution threatens these holdings, small and miserable though they are, and, therefore, as a class, it fears lest the whole program of Bocialism be carried out. No longer useful to society, it lacks the means to reintrench tiself; and its last hope is that a mild state of Socialism will lighten the burdens of taxes which slowly crush it.

The means of transportation and communication act as a loadstone to draw the attention of the middle class. They are taxed for only a fraction of their

value, and, in comparison with the usual rate of cities and towns, they may be said to go untaxed. If once the State said to go untaxed. If once the State took possession of them, then, as money making concerns run by the State, they could, with their earnings, wipe out the real estate and personal property tax altogether. The middle class, by insisting on this, hope also to create more government positions, more berths which they can use for the benefit of their families, and more and greater opportunities to use the State for private ends. They have been beaten down from a position of power and to-day they are brought face to face with absothe sought face to face with absolute ruin. The Social Democrats hate the capitalist class, but it is the hatred of the small robber who has in turn been beaten and robbed by one larger and stronger than himself. They do not love the working class, but they hope to use it for their own ends. They capitle the working class, but they capitle the working class, but they have reader they are the they are the they are cajole the working class, but yet there is a fear of it that must end in open The conflict of interests was hushed by the hope of further conquests after the victory in the city of Haver-The instinct of self-preservation led them to organize a party on the lines of the party in Haverhill, and to appeal to the same elements that had there successfully victimized the voters

The first glimpse of the party in action is deceptive. It seems to stand forth ready to battle with capitalism to the death. When we look through this shimmer of heroism, we find that the men are not lined up for war, but for show. The exponents of the party's show. The exponents of the party show. The exponents of the party principles, without a single exception, insist on the interests of the middle class. They have raised no point of inches who have nothing to class. They have raised no point of in-terest to the men who have nothing to sell but their labor power. They have at all times avoided mention of the causes of the deplorable condition of the workers. They have consistently taught false economics, and have sought to placate where they should seek to destroy. The members are armed with olive branches,—and these are the weapons they train against the system! Ab-solute conquest, earnest desire to over-thre the precent methods of wealth-production never enter their plan of campaign excepting as a means to de-ceive. The first idea is to placate by proving that Socialism does not mean the extinction of the capitalist class; the second is to throw society back to the condition of fifty years ago: the third and central idea is to place themselves

The Political Side.

in power. The Republican Party, standing staunchly by and for the capitalist class, nevertheless, offered at one time some hope to the little man. This swarm of producers on a small scale looked upon protective tariff, anti-immigration, reciprocity, etc., as something which would assist them. These issues worked themselves down to the ground, but the men still stuck to Republicanism, and still the pressure became stronger. There was a flurry and an apparent breaking up of the party, and populism, indifferentism, reform and "progres-sive" measures were rife. Their unrest was caused wholly by the fact that they were in a party with which they had no common interest. The industrial cheese-mites received the promises: the large business men received, as was their due, the actual benefit. The campaign of 1896 shattered the Populist Party, and threw the Democrats out of joint. The sweeping victory was fatal to the Re-publicans, because the voters now tried insist on periorn of restoring prosperity. The war of-fered an avenue of escape, but the ex-tension of markets and the foisting of goods upon semi-barbarous lands do not help the middle class. Its members are no longer a factor in commerce, and many of them have very little more than the income derived from their own la-bor. The Social Democratic Party is the last desperate hope of the reactionary elements of society. It is the only ferage of our social impotents.

How They Hide Their Weakness

When an individual, a tribe, a nation or a race is no longer in line with the movement of society, it at once becomes a prey to all men. The individual is robbed or killed. The tribe is either ex-terminated or enslaved. The nation is invaded, its property confiscated, and its inhabitants become slaves or serfs. A race when conquered is usually incorporated as inferiors in the conquering race. To-day, when a class is destroyed the wealth which it possessed goes to the capitalist class, and the members gravitate to the wage-working class. There is no show of violence in the stripping of the middle class, but it is thoroughly effective. When it lost its dominating position in society, it was also broken morally and intellectually. This leaves it open to the wiles of poli-tical adventurers, and in the financial world, the bucket shops, the land booms, the investment companies and the ten per cent. dividend associations are rapidly squeezing the few remain-The capitalist class understands its

position and stands by it. The working class, unfortunately, has not as yet ad class, unfortunately, has not as yet ad-wanced to the point of consciousness. Therefore, the middle class must rely on the ignorance and prejudices of the wage workers. The whole army,—the clergymen who are not up in improved methods of soul-saving; the lawyers, doctors, householders, and little business men line up behind the proletarian army and furnish the battle cries. Were the movement to be seen in its true light army and furnish the battle cries. Were the movement to be seen in its true light

it could not stand for a day. As the necessity for it to act comes, so surely must come its downfall.

The Social Democratic Party has all he elements which lie between the abthe elements which lie between the absolutely propertyless workers and the capitalist who is efficient under prevailing conditions. There are some few of the men who work for wages and who yet hold real estate for rent, who have bank accounts or who hold investments in different concerns. That holding is Cali nearer and dearer to them than the hope of greater advantages in the future. The lame chicken of popular philosophy is a reality. A man will do more and suffer more for his sick child than he will for all his other children. The same is true of property. It may be comparatively worthless, and its loss may be inevit-able, but that does not prevent the pos-Mas Mic sessor from fighting for it, from suffer-ing for it, and from attempting to make others fight and suffer also. Miss Economic and social conditions forced

the State of Massachusetts to undertake some very large public works. The construction of these necessitated the expenditure of vast sums of money. The capitalists hold the bonds issued, and, as they are efficient tax-dodgers, the increased tax-rate did not harm them. The smaller men, however, cannot hide the little they have, and the tax rate has been swamping them. Even the matter of high license in the liquor traffic is significant. The limiting of the number of saloons increases their size, and, as a consequence, the difficulties of owning one. All avenues having been closed; it being no longer pos-sible to start a bar-room with a few hundred dollars; a shoe shop with a side of leather, a lasting jack and two knives; a currying shop with a pet calf and a pound of bark; or a grocery store with a gallon of molasses and a few potatoes; that being no longer possible. those who have something above their dinner must make the most of it, and must fight harder and with greater cost to themselves for its protection than they would to revolutionize industry. Returns from banks and investments are inadequate, and, therefore, our survivals look to the State. Society must be turned into an absolutely safe investment concern, and public utilities, such as the telephone, railroads—both steam and electric,—etc., must be made to yield a profit. The Post Office must be put upon a paying basis, and out of the returns of money invested and government positions assured, the S. D. P.

hopes to retrieve its fallen fortunes.

Something like twenty years ago
Joseph Cook refuted a long string of
"Socialistic" ideas. He proved that
society is added to borrow money enough
to buy the earth because no one would
lend it; that when it was bought ago. lend it; that when it was bought—sup-posing it to happen—it would not pay, because no one would give any money for its use; that the poor would be degraded by such State help; that coperation was the thing necessary. You cannot refute his arguments if you take the position he took, and the S. D. P. stands and appeals from that very position. As you listen to their words position. As you listen to their words and study their ideas, the conclusion is forced upon you that they have used the Boston Monday Lectures of Joseph Cook as a text-book of political economy. Every one of their speakers bor rowed money at 2 per cent, on account of the tremendous amount they would need. They all showed how taxes could be eliminated by the ownership of the street railroads alone. Their winning card was the great relief Socialism would be to the poor.

would be to the poor.

The leaders of the party do not pretend that it is a working class movement. John Chase, Mayor of Haverhill, admits that they have capitalists in their ranks—but they are "good capitalists." In replying to a question saked by me, he said, with as much venom and bitterness as a human voice and face could hold, "You forget that there are other classes in the world who have rights and necessities." Coulter of Brockton, announces that his ter, of Brockton, announces that his whole effort will be directed towards lowering the tax-rate. Governor Crane, though he claims to be a Republican, can stand on this part of the S. D. P. platform. He, too, imitating Coulter and Chase, will assist in lowering the taxes. Poor Massachusetts! Its great municipal and State works, initiated to avoid the unemployed issue, have pressed heavier and heavier upon the middle class, and Democrats, Social-Democrats, reformers, "purity leagues," and Republicans all join hands to save it. It is difficult to calculate the number of men employed upon these great works, but it is large enough to be a re actionary power if any attempt at cur-tailment is made. Carey, in the Grea and General Court, plays for the poor little business man, and the poor little business man's followers and dupes, by voting for and supporting the infamous Dubuque bill, the dirtiest piece of col-lection legislation ever passed. Putney left the S. L. P. because he believed that the "superior intelligence" of the mid-dle class—as manifested in gold brick schemes—was necessary for the social revolution. MacArtney, of Rockland, is in favor of co-operative stores, and is convinced that they alone will settle the problem. Thus, through the whole list we find that there is one dominating list we find that there is one dominating desire—relieve the little man from the pressure to which he is subjected. The "hittle Home" Fellow.

There is another class that has been There is another class that has been swept into the stream, and he stands first on the list—the "little home" fellow. Those who have followed the history of strikes during the past few years know that there are two kinds of scabs, if we leave for the moment any consideration of the professional. There is the man who goes into the shop because he has nothing and is starving. There is also the man who goes into the shop because he has something, and the ahop because he has something, and fears to lose it. The first man to stampede a strike is the one who wails about the "little home" that he has partly paid for. There never has been a strike

(Continued on page 4.)

THE VOTE.

	1899.	1898.
Arizona	71	1000.
Alabama	344	344
California	7.780	7.780
Colorado	2.054	1.796
Connecticut	3,664	2,866
Illinois	4.507	4.507
Indiana	1.795	1,795
Iowa		1.081
Kansas	875	646
Kentucky	615	394
Maryland	432	508
Massachusetts	10 778	10,063
Michigan	9 100	1.101
Minnesota	1,687	1,687
Missouri	1.063	1.063
Nebraska	248	24R
New Hampshire	407	407
New Jersey	4,030	5.458
New York	04 991	23,869
Ohio	5.910	5.793
Pennsylvania	3,753	4.318
Rhode Island	2,941	2.579
Texas	562	562
Utah	261	****
Virginia	528	528
Washington	1.323	1,323
Wisconsin	1,477	1.477
	A A SA	
Total	85,289	82,204
In the above list,	the heavy t	vpe in-
dicates the Socialist	Labor vote	nolled

this year, and the States in which the vote was polled. In the other States there was no election this year. The total S. L. P. strength in the country shows, accordingly, for 1899, an increase of 3,254.

Apart from the increase in the total poll, the list records the spread of the Party over two new territories—the State of Utah and the Territory of Arisona, thus giving the Party a foothold in 27 States and Territories of the

Primary Lesson

On Fundamental Principles in the Labor Movement.

Do you see the man?

I see the man.

What is the man doing, standing there? He is doing nothing; simply looking

Why does he not go to work? Is he

lazy? No. sir: he is not lazy, but he does not

work because no one needs his services. For what reason do people work? People work to supply Nature's

wants; that is, for food, clothing, shelter, etc. Has the man, then, a sufficiency of

those things that he does not work? No. sir: he has but little of any of

those things, and stands in constant fear of want.

Since, then, the man has but little of those things, and since the object of work is to produce them, why does he. not go to work?

Because no one wishes to employ him. Is the man not free to work when and

where he pleases?

No. sir; he is not. Why can the man not work to pro-

duce things he wants, or things exchangeable for what he wants, when he desires to?

Because the means of labor are not accessible to him, being owned by small, and growing smaller, class of men, called the capitalist class, whose

permission he first has to obtain How does it come that all men do not

How does it come that all men do not own the means of labor?
Because the means of labor are no longer of an individual nature, but of a collective one, they having, by means, first, of the parinership, then the company, corporation, and, finally, the trust, gradually alipped from the hands of a majority of the people into the hands of a small class of men who allow the worker to labor only when it is to their (the trust's) advantage.

The man cannot work then, because

The man cannot work, then, because is not to the advantage of the owners of the means of labor to have him

He cannot get work for two reasons; namely, because of the introduction of namely, because of the introduction of machinery and the more highly organ-ized manner of employing forces of men have rendered him useless, and be-cause a large army of usemployed is necessary at all times to the capitalist class as a club to frighten into submis-sion those workers when they will alsion those workers whom they still al-

How, then, can the man, as well as all workingmen, have free access to the means of labor without being compelled to submit to humiliations unknown even to slaves and serfs of former

By putting the land and the means of labor in their own hands through the medium of government.

By what means can this be accomplished?

By the workingmen, both those who still have work, and those who have not, organizing themselves into one grand political organization—conscious at all times that they are a class of men with no rights that the capitalist is bound to respect; that all the old political jarties of whatever kind are parties of the capitalists creation, and, no matter what their platforms or

(Continued on Page 3.)

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

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As far as possible, rejected communications to desired and statups are

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE HINITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	9.008
In 1890	18,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	83,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	
In 1899	. 85,231

There is no White Man's Burden, Save to reform bimself; True good to seek for guerdon-Not further power and pelf; And If my own dear Nation Marches to England's drum, Her just Annihilation Cannot too quickly come. HENRY AUSTIN.

THE DELUSION OF PROPERTY.

The era we live in requires a special definition for "property." Time was when any material thing was "property." That time is no more. Before material things can be dignified with the term of "property," their quantity must now be ascertained.

Property affords freedom. If it does not, that thing is not property. thousand dollars would seem to be "property"; yet to-day, he who has that amount only has not "property," he holds the delusion of property. What he holds is not large enough to afford him freedom, inasmuch as it is not enough to enable him to compete successfully with the holder of a hundred times as much. Holding a thing that looks like property, but is none in that essential of bestowing freedom on its holder, such a holder imagines he does hold property, and, accordingly, becomes an upholder of the capitalist system which is beating him down.

The deluding effect of little holdings, their effect of causing their holders to believe themselves the peers of all other property-holders, and thereby enlisting them into pillars of capitalism,-that has not passed unperceived by the large holders or capitalists. It has become a positive act of strategy among capitalists to spread property in such a manner that, while it never can be found in sufficient quantity in any one hand to become dangerous, it be found in a sufficient number of hands to insure their effective support to the capitalist tyrant. The latest instance of this strategic move is furnished just now in the West.

The directors of the Great Northern voted to increase the capital stock of the company to the amount of \$7,500,-000, and sell portions of the stock to employees of the road (under certain conditions), and the balance, the bulk, to present holders of stock.

The move is timely. The Socialist, class-conscious agitation that is beig carried on among the workers, is giving these eyes to see. They are finding out that they are an exploited class, having no common interests with their employers. From that they are taking a step further, moving towards the overthrow of the capitalist system What is better calculated to again blur their vision than to render them subject to the delusion of property? Once holding stock, it is expected that these railroad men will not stop to consider that their stock is too trifling to give them a say in the administration of the company; they are expected to see simply the "property" that they hold, the profits or dividends that, in thin, consumptive rivulets, comes to them; and ey will then not only work all the harder, submit to all the more vexations, but become all the more zealous upholders of capitalism, all the more furious foes of Socialism.-This is the

Will it so happen? That remains to be seen. Certain it is that no better test there is of the effectiveness of the Socialist teachings, spread among the workers, than just this new move, this attempt to deceive the toilers with the notion of their being propertyholders. by putting little property into their hands. To the extent that the move succeeds to that extent Socialist teach ing was defective, and will have to be intensified.

Let us labor, watch and wait!

Party members and sympathizers desiring to aid the establishment of THE DAILY PROPLE should apply to the Party organisations of their respective localities for circulars, supplies and stamps. Subdivisions may obtain same from Sections, and the Sections from their respective State Committees, and the latter, or in the absence of the latter, the Sections directly from the DAILY PROPLE Conference.

SYRACUSE A BELATED NEW YORK.

Careful readers of THE PEOPLE will have learned from last week's official report from Syracuse, N. Y., that Erasmus Pellenz was expelled from the Section on the 26th of last month, promptly upon his acceptance of a political job from Mayor MacGuire.

Under ordinary circumstances, and in ordinary times, this incident would not deserve much space. The Socialist Labor Party cannot guarantee the purity of each individual member. No organization can. The purity of an organization depends upon its collective action. Only if it condones corruption is it unworthy. The prompt expulsion of Pellenz, with the brand of traitor on his brow; mention of the fact in contrast with the conduct of both the pure and simple unions and the San Francisco Kangaroo organisation that applaud the corruption of their organizations;-that would, under ordinary circumstances and ordinary times, have sufficed. But these are neither ordinary tinfes nor circumstances.

The appointment of Pellenz by a Democratic Mayor to a political job is the last sizzle in a fizzled conspiracy of the Democratic party of this State to smash up the Socialist Labor Party.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are aware how the Democratic press howled with rage two years ago at the fact that its gubernatorial candidate was defeated while the S. L. P. held the balance of power; they are also aware of how Tammany politicians and under-strappers schemed to pull the fangs out of the S. L. P. in this city; and they surely remember the memorable midnight assault upon the Party premises on July 10. led by Tammany conscripts. Those incidents have been given in full in Henry Austin's article, "The Socialist Thorn in Tammany's Side," and subsequent events have recorded the dismal failure of the scheme in this city. Now, then, what Tammany sought to accomplish for the benefit of the Democratic party in the State, and failed, Mayor MacGuire has now tried his hand in for his private benefit in particular; and his party's interests in general,and will fail equally, has already failed

Village-like as Syracuse is things leak out easily there. It has been ascertained that McGuire has the gubernatorial bee in his bonnet; that he was disappointed, and said so, at the failure of "the split in the Socialist Labor Party" to materialize, as was expected; and that, thinking something could still be done, he gave Pellenz a job for the purpose of "removing the Socialist rallying point" in Syracuse. In other words, the greater conspiracy having failed, MacGuire started a little one on his own book.

With all their sharpness in some things, the politicians are exceptionally dull and gullible. The Labor Fakir, with no following, regularly takes them in. Mayor MacGuire, the dupe of the Labor Fakir, has not penetration enough to know that distinction bestowed by a politician upon a Socialist has for its only effect the cauterizing of that Socialist from the ranks. So far from MacGuire having removed a rallying point for the Socialists of Syracuse, and thereby shattered the Party there, his bribe has solidified the ranks in a double sense: first in the sense that the organization has been spurred to redoubled activity by this additional homage to the "dangerous power" of the S. L. P.; and, secondly, by being rid of the alleged "rallying point," a man who never stood straight, and was thoroughly suspected by the Party.

The S. L. P. cannot be bribed with either money or jobs. The cause it pursues is too exalted, and the material interests it will itself secure for the proletariat too vast to render it liable to sops. Croker and Keenan in New Guire in Syracuse will travel. Ab-York but light the way whither Macsolutely proof against assaults of all nature, the S. L. P. will dig the grave of and successively bury every capitalist party in the land.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

The Republican newspapers are hypnotizing unthinking people with an imaginary prosperity wave in order to prepare them for the sham battle which will be on next fall. It will help our own cause if we are prepared with a few facts to counteract the poison of the old parties.

The Holyoke, Mass., city physicians' report has just been made public for the fiscal year, and it contains some startling figures. These are all the more suggestive since the present city physician, Mr. McCabe, has been in office for three years, and knows what he is talking about. He says sickness among the poorer people is increasing at an alarming rate. The doctor visited during the year over 700 families who could not pay for medical aid. He also vaccinated a large number of children whose parents, apparently, were able to pay, but preferred to have the city doctor do it gratis. The doctor says "consumption is increasing alarmingly among the poor people, whom PRIVA-TION AND WANT make an easy prey to the dreaded disease." There is also a very large increase of chronic diseases among the working class, for which

nothing can be done, as they have not the means to attempt a remedy. The Holyoke almshouse shows also a large increase of inmates.

SHOOTING FIRE-CRACKERS IN WASSACHUSETTS.

Capitalist papers in Boston, Worcester and other Massachusetts towns, together with their New York Kangaroo apendages, broke out again last week in jubilant articles purporting to announce the break-up of the Socialist Labor Party in Massachusetts. The special "event" which they claimed to "report" was "the capture of the State Committee of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts" by the Kangaroos, and the defection of Sections. If only rat-cellar conspiracies, backed by capitalist newspaper reports thereof, had creative potency, instead of being the imbecile impotencies that they are, the Socialist Labor Party would long have ceased to be the power that it is, and would have become the political clown that the capitalist foe would like to see it. Of course, there is nothing in the "reports"; no sensible man needs to be told

Are, then, the reports in these papers purely imaginative? No; a something did happen; and what that something is merits a passing line or two: just enough to characterize the featherbrained foe that presumes to measure itself with the Party, and also characterize the visionary capitalist politicians who expect assistance from such allies.

A few Kangaroos, whom the Party had dumped, together with some others of their kin still within the Party, but who knew they had reached the end of their tether and were under charges for a variety of Kangaroo virtues, foregathered in Boston, thirteen in all, behind locked doors; issued credentials to themselves; pronounced themselves the "State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts": and fulminated a resolution against the Party:-in other words, shot a firecracker at the Party. As the Party, having polled the requisite percentage, comes wholly under the election laws of the State, the qualification for membership in the State Committee is regulated by law; and the S. L. P. State Committee, duly elected and qualified, is in possession. If the election officials of the State of Massachusetts at all take notice of this fraudulent "State Committee," it will be to clap the bars upon the bulk of its members.-And that's all there is of it.

The ignorant and corrupt element, whom the Party has been shedding since last July 10th, is so featherbrained that it imagines the report of exploding fire-crackers can disconcert the Party

The walls of Jericho may have tumbled before the trumpet-blasts of Joshua, but the walls of the S. L. P. are not subject to incantations.

The S. L. P. Sections of Massachusetts, from Boston down, stand solid as ever, ever more organizations being added right along; the Party's State Committee is absolutely sound, absolutely safe, absolutely in the S. L. P.'s hand. There is in the Massachusetts Socialist situation not one drop of Gilead-balm-either in the shape of dues for crooks, or in the shape of "prospects" for "unappreciated genius," or yet in the shape of opportunities for Ward Heelers to fish in.

The hearing at Albany before the Attorney-General, on the application of Section New York, for the dissolution of the New York Volkszeitung Corporation, as previously announced, was held on the 11th instant, and the Volkszeitung came off with a pair of purpleblack eyes. It appeared with a big bunch of affidavits, and tried to swagger the Party's application forthwith out of existence. That was "no go." Then the Party demanded a copy of these affidavits; the Volkszeitung fran-tically (and wisely, as will appear) fought against this, and lost, thus scoring the second black eye. A full set of copies of the "Volkszeitung" affidavits is now in the Party's hands. Even a cursory inspection of them makes clear why the "Volkszeitung" so frantically sought to keep them from the Party. They will be dealt with in detail later on. For the present, the interesting fact should be announced that the lagerbeer Anarchist, Justus Schwab, appears as the leading affiant in behalf of the "Volkszeitung," calling the S. L. P. a "clique," and putting himself up as authority on the S. L. P. principles, tactics, etc., etc. More anon in detail.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Louisville, Ky., "Courier-Journal" is full of praises for the "increasing intelligence" of the labor leaders;exactly in the same way that the Lowell, Mass., capitalists, as recently reported in THE PEOPLE, showered their praises upon labor leader Thos. F. Connolly, of their town.

There is no amount of eulogy that the capitalist exploiters of the rank and file will not bestow upon the bell-wethers who keep the rank and file in ignorance, and in a condition to be eternally

Albert H. Ladner, a Philadelphia capitalist politician, whose term is about to expire, appears before the public of his city for re-nomination and re-election with a closely printed four-page leaflet, containing his endorsers. Among the endorsers of this limb of laborfleecing we find (the leaflet is for inspection in this office) the "Phila. Tageblatt Publishing Co."

To some this may seem strange; not

so to those who, besides knowing that "Tageblatt," are also familiar with the corrupt practices of the "Tageblatt's" New York double,-the "New Yorker Volkaseitung."

The latter paper has brazenly, in campaign time, published the advertisements and pictures of capitalist candidates; the former paper may well en-

dorse a capitalist labor fleecer for office. There is in all this nothing strange, except to those deluded beings, who imagined that the two worthies were bona fide Socialist papers. The knowing know that the two papers are and have been but impostors, who put on the mask of Socialism simply to extend their field for penny-catching, In the sacred Temple of the Labor Movement these two journalistic harlots have been trying to turn pennies, their single purpose being BUSINESS.

Well is the Socialist Labor Party rid of both concerns, together with their respective "Publishing Associations," composed of tax-paying lager beer saloon keepers, corner grocers, usurious money-lenders, and capitalist politician-understrappers.

The Syracuse, N. Y., "Herald" feels sore all over at the way the Socialist Labor Party of its city- treated the attempt of Mayor MacGuire to scuttle the Party; and it gives token of its disappointment in the following squib:

Mayor Sam Jones, of Toledo now classifies himself as "a non-partisan Socialist." But the fact remains that the Socialists are the tough-cet partisans of the lot.

The "partisanship" of the S. L. P. will, be found by the capitalist politicians, together with their many-colored hangers-on, to be the toughest sort of thing they ever ran up against.

The Irish Socialist Republican Party certainly must be a thorn in the side of the Irish-British and British-Irish skinners of the working class of Ireland. The following from the Dublin, Ireland, 'Workers' Republic," is all-round interesting, and to the point besides:

teresting, and to the point besides:

Our political opponents in the North Dock Ward have succeeded, by some one of the dirty tricks peculiar to their tribe, in getting the name of our contrade Stewart struck of the list of voters. This disqualifies him from standing as our candidate this year, and the Party has therefore to piace another comrade in the post of honor. Murtagh Lyng, our new candidate, will have time to address only a few meetings before the election, but the members are expected to smake up for our loss in that direction by a more energetic canvass. Our comrade Murtagh Lyng, though not so well known to the general public as Stewart, who know him to be a man capable of doing credit to the class to which he belongs in any position he may be called upon to occupy. Meanwhile, we can enjoy a quiet, but hearty, laush at the discomfiture of the tricksters who thought that by depriving one man of his vote they could avoid the danger of a Socialist Republican candidate.

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Wahrheit" (Social Democrat), in blaming what it is pleased to call the "spirit of sectarian vindictiveness." manifested by the Socialist Labor Party in its outspoken effort to destroy the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," gives notice that such conduct may soon force it to fire some dynamite bombs into the fortress of the S. L. P.

Waiving as superfluous a discussion upon whether just indignation can be termed vindictiveness, we shall address ourselves to the threatened firing of dynamite bombs.

In September, 1897, Mr. Cyrus F. Willard, then engaged in the Debs Democracy in Chicago, wrote to this office. advising that the attacks on the then Debs plan be stopped, lest, said he, bricks, which, interceding in our behalf. he was preventing from fiving into our camp, should finally overcome his intercession and actually fly. To that missive he was answered in THE PEOPLE'S "Letter Box" of Sept. 12, 1897, as fol-

"CYRUS F. WILLARD, CHICAGO, ILL.—Do not by any means 'intercede in our behalf to 'prevent bricks from flying this way. It the bricks are hollow, as they surely are. the bricks are hollow, as they surely are, they'll smash themselves, not us, and will thereby aid in the work that is being performed and has been performed by a storm of such bricks hitherto: the pilloring of the intellectual and moral bankruptcy of our foes; and, on the other hand, if, indeed, the bricks should be solid, they cannot fly too soon or too numerous. There is no healthy revolutionary progress possible without the crushing of error or transport of the progress wrong, wherever error or wrong may be. By all means, let the bricks fly."

So, now, "Wahrheit," fire away your dynamite bombs-if you have any; by all means, fire away!

If the fortress of the Socialist Labor Party is not proof against any and all dynamite bombs combined that the enemy may fire into it, then it deserves no better than to be blown up.

Fire away!

"The Bull Pen."

Comrade Hickey's article on the Buil Pen will appear in pamphlet form on January 25th.

It has been thoroughly revised, numerous additions have been made. It is an excellent pamphlet for agitation. PRICE.

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heory.
U. S.—Let's take up your "reasoning" irst. The brain must direct man's as

brains are as necessary to do this to vote; the brainless wage slave be brains to shoot right." How do ye is

B. J. looks sick.
U. S.—I won't insist on an anatoriom you. It must be hard for a material to speak when one of his feet is in he mouth and is choking him. Now I

B. J.—My history is all right.
U. S.—We'll see about that.
B. J.—Yes, we will. Did not to Roundheads shoot down Charles I.

liament?

U. S.—Having had the necess brains to give the right direction their ballots by voting their foe de they also had the necessary brains give the right direction to their bull by shooting their foe down whet

took up arms.

B. J.—But, in the French Revolute it was otherwise. Didn't they grab in nobility by the throat and guillets them?

U. S.—They did so. But before the did, didn't the then slave class to bourgeoisie, elect their men to the Table Estate and take possession of the second tion?

B. J.—Damn it; they did!
U. S.—There also you find that it slaves first proved their brain-pose.

had the requisite brain to fight right.

B. J.—Well, but right here among indicat we have to fight 4 years to be

mouth.

Historically it is untrue, theoretical it is false, that those who have brains enough to use the ballot, they have it, will suddenly have been used to use the bullet. What his and science do teach is that six and science when who and what is the first and where they no ballot to fight with, of course bullet is the first and last resort regardless of these, not unless the has a distinct idea of what it is coppresses him can he act intelligent. oppresses him can he act intelligand emancipate himself. The bathe wage slaves in America toif the Revolutionary Fathers had the Colonial Governors for the tra themselves; when they are reached that degree of intellige

will not be the fools to fight first ing they have the hallot, and, the overwhelming majority, can their adversaries at the hustingis reasoning, and this is histories of these facts, the political is the only available one; it while it strikes, and it organisate bullet brigade, should that ever necessary, by organising the army. Jonathan, go soak your

The receipt of a sample copy of PEOPLE is an invitation to said



Uncle Sam and Bother Jenathe

BROTHER JONATHAN-This business is stupid.

UNCLE SAM-And what is sen B. J.—The organizing of the works people into armies to do some shoot U. S.—Have you dropped the glass fad, and taken to the bullet need B. J.—Call it a fad as much please; fact is that slaves have

yet freed themselves.
U. S.—And whom is it you ware organize into bullet brigades?

B. J.—The working people, U. S.—For what purpose?
B. J.—To free themselves. U. S.—And isn't it these very works people whom you consider slaves? B. J.-What else are they?

U. S.—Accordingly, what you rouse to do is to take these slaves, was, resay, can't free themselves, and organ them into bullet brigades to do when Why, to free themselves:
with the theory that they, being save
can't free themselves, and you wind Why, to free themselves! with the plan to organize them for the to free themselves. Don't you realist that you have put both your feet into your mouth.

B. J.—What I meant was that also never yet have VOTED themselves land freedom, they can free themselves can, with the bullet. U. S.—Where did you get this neise

B. J. (pompously)—From history of from reasoning. Reasoning tells at that slaves have not sense enough over right; and history confirms the first.

B. J.—That's just it. You got it not U. S.—Can a brainless man about

B. J.—No.
U. S.—Consequently your "reasonlar amounts to this: "the wage slaves have no brains; therefore they can't give the right direction to their ballots; but beliefs must be shot as straight as ballots."

diers at Marston Moor?
U. S.—Yes. But before they did the did they not elect themselves to he

B. J.-Guess they did, by Jericho!

slaves first proved their brain-power W voting right, and afterwards, of course, when it became necessary to fight, the

the negro?
U. S.—We did, but before in to fight, did we not vote straight by electing Lincoln?

B. J. bites his lips.

U. S.—In short, your history is muddled up as your "reasoning." there goes your other foot into We also have in stock a large number of standard books on Philosophy, Lit-erature, Political Economy, History, So-ciology, and Natural Science. Historically it is untrue, theory

JAN. 20.—Thomas A. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism," Arion Hall, 168 Driggs avenue, Brooklyn.

JAN. 21.—Nelson White. "The Proletarist, Past, Present and Future," at Textile Hall, Olneyville sq., Providence, R. I.

JAN. 21.—B. Hughes. "Aristocracy, British and American," at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn.

JAN. 21.—A. Keep, "Socialism," 414 E. Tist street, New York.

JAN. 21.—A. E. Brown, "The Struggle for Freedom," at £2 E. 11th street, New York.

JAN. 21.—A. E. Brown, "The Morality of Socialism," Socialist Hall, Church atreet, New Britain, Conn.

JAN. 21.—Henry Ulbrick, "Selentific Socialism," Kraft's Hall, 1113 Gratiot ave., Detroit, Mich.

JAN. 22.—Chas. Kroll, "The WMars" (South Africa and Philippines). Columbian Hall, Main street, Taunton, Mass.

JAN. 24.—Thos. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism," at Club Rooms, 441 W. 29th street, New York.

JAN. 24.—"Socialism and the Division of Wealth," 1658 Payne avenue, cor. McHenry street, Cleveland, O. JAN. 25.—Thos. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism," Leise's Hall, 417 12th street, Brook. Jan. 25.—Thos. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism," Leise's Hall, 417 12th street, Brook. not know who the real tyrant is, they are fighting his shadow. To goldbugs, or Trusts, or landow all such to-day and uphold Capital believing them to be the tyrants. the Colonial Governors for the and had upheld King George. The rant at that time was British rule; tyrant to-day is Capitalism. What wage slaves of America shall have covered that, then will they be proof the requisite intelligence themselves; when they shall themselves; when they shall be the colonial to the colonial themselves.

cialism," Leise's Hall, 427 12th Street, Brooklyan, 28.—Thos. Hickey, "Uncompromising Secialism," 1280 Third avenue, New York,
JAN, 28.—F. Campbell, "The Labor Fakirs,"
154 Delancey street, New York,
JAN, 28.—T. A. Hickey, "The Lesson the Bull
Fen Teaches," Wurzier's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn,
JAN, 28.—Herrman Richter, "The Socialist
Labor Party, Its Aims and Objects," Kraft's
Hall, 313 Gratiot avenue, Detroit, Mich.
JAN, 28.—Justus Ebert, "The Socialist Movement," 414 E. Tiet street, New York,
JAN-22. Justus Players "Papitalism and Socialism," 528 E. lith street, Naw York,

HOMESTEAD, Pa.

& L. P. Platform for Borough Election of Feb. 20.

In view of the approaching Spring in view of the various borough and ward offices are to be filled, the socialist Labor Party desires to amounce its platform, ad to call the attention of the voters of Homestead

to the following facts:
In spite of changing administrations, with different plans for the supposed benefits of the people; in spite of high tariff, free trade, restriction of immigration, and all other such so-called reforms, the workingman daily nees traders of the wealth which his own share of the wealth which his own

or creates growing less and less. While there has been a vast increase the national wealth, poverty, which have a right to expect to grow less, becoming more prevalent and pro-ninced. It is true wages have ineased in certain sections, but on the her hand, the prices of the necessities of life have risen from 25 to 50 per cent. with a tendency to further advance. That such a rise in prices must always stiend an advance in wages, you can readily understand if you will but re-member that the employer never ad-vances wages until the selling price of his goods has first advanced. This means, my dear workingmen, when properly understood, as the Socialists always understand Capitalism, that you sot only don't get any advance, but that they the Capitalist class, compel you to pay the advance prices on their goods mill it becomes almost unbearable to stand it longer. Then a small advance is granted to a few here and there, and the capitalist newspapers herald the prosperity wave that struck one or sossibly a couple of small hamlets in the United States; and, foolish as it seems, the majority of workingmen be-lieve every word of it as actual prop-perity, because, "mark you," he saw it a the papers.

Labor is the atlas on whose shoulders Labor is the atlas on whose shoulders rests the whole superstructure of modera civilization. Labor creates all wealth, supports all the luxury and idleness of the capitalist class, but retains for itself only a bare existence. We would remind you that the capitalist class, which enjoys all the surplus created by labor, constitutes only 4 per cent., whereas the working class constitutes 75 per cent. of the population, and by its votes may change this systall by its votes may change this sys-tem of private ownership, or capital-ism, and substitute instead a govern-ment for all of the people to be benefit-ted collectively, and not for the benefit of a few capitalists, as at present.

By a perverse system of economics, machinery, which should be man's first blessing, is every day proving a curse, driving him out of employment and reducing the wages of those kept to oper-

The Socialist Labor Party holds that the cause of these disorders of the body politic is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and would substitute therefor public of and would substitute thereby placing the production and distribution in the hands of the people, to be operated for all collectively.

While we aim at nothing short of the common wealth and

Co-operative Commonwealth, and wholly endorse the rational platform of the Socialist Labor Party, we present the following plans for immediate benefit of our people.

1. The citizens of Homestead to have a firest voice in the making of all laws.

a direct voice in the making of all laws which shall govern them, and to that end, upon the petition of ten per cent. of the voters, Councils to submit to the voters of our borough at large, for their approval or disapproval of any proposed law such action to be final and posed law, such action to be final and not subject to veto.

2. Every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall, within the sphere of his functions, diligently work for the absolute and unconditional recovery by the borough of the municipal franchises. are borough of the municipal fragenises, privileges, rights and property that have already been alienated to private corporations, and against any further such grants or alienation under any circumstances or upon any conditions whatever, to the end that all such franchises on any the property of the end. ever, to the end that all such tranchises be operated by the borough citizens or employees co-operatively under the municipal administration, but no employee shall be discharged for political-reasons, said employees to elect their

3. A complete system of civil service reform, believing that all borough em-ployees should retain their positions as as they competently perform tatles of the same. A system by which policemen, firemen, street and water departments' workmen are subject to re noval with every change of administra-tion cannot fall to produce a dangerous corruption in municipal affairs, and im-pair the efficiency of borough employees.

4. The abolition of the contract sys-tem in all municipal work. The borough to do its own building, grading, saving, sewering, and employing its own citizens whenever possible, and paying the regular union wage rate of the dif-ferent trades. Eight hours to constitate a day's work for all workers em The minimum wage shall be \$2

proyed. The minimum wage shall be \$2 for day. 5. School education of all children placer fourteen years of age to be com-placery, gratuitous and accessible to all public assistance in meals, ciothing, works, etc., when actually found neces-

& Employment of the unemployed by borough authorities when practic-

7. The immediate establishment of at three free public bath houses by borough, to be located as conveni-tly as possible, to be accessible to all. 8. All public officers to be subject to

We feel sure that the foregoing plat-

We feel sure that the foregoing plat-lers must meet with the approval of all thoughtful, intelligent, right-mind-ed citizens. Read it carefully, and you will find it a remedy for all present swils of our borough government. We claim that our platform embodies the only practical method of freeing surselves from the hands of corrupt pol-licians. Direct legislation as outlined in plank 1, takes the power out of the hands of a possibly corrupt set of coun-cimen, and puts it into the hands of the people. In taking from our reprepeople. In taking from our repre-tatives the unrestrained power to the laws you take away all that makes be profitable to those who would sell or influence in favor of corrupt legisPlank 3 in our platform, by taking it out of the power of politicians to cause the discharge of borough employees who fail to support them at the polis, thus removing one of the greatest sources of political corruption, also commends, itself to you self to you.

Plank 8 makes it possible for the peo-ple to remove their representatives at any time, even before the end of their term, thus keeping before their eyes the certainty of recall if they attempt to be-tray the interests of their constituents.

We call attention to all these points in our platform that you may see that it meets the demand for a more honest government. What other candidate or party presents anything that can be compared with it?

But in promising honest government, the Socialist Labor Party desires to re-mind workingmen, whose interests it is in the field to serve, that honesty in government will not materially alter your condition. It will not in the least effect have anything to do with the in-creasing of your daily wages. You may select all your officers from the clergymen of the town, and they were to exercise the utmost honesty, you would still find your rents, grocery and butcher bills just as hard to pay. We do not wish to underestimate the value of honesty-in government (good government is impossible without it), but neither do we wish you to expect honest government under the present system to improve anything but the morality of the borough. We all need something more than an improvement in morality we than an improvement in morals—we need more leisure, better food, better clothing, better houses, and the best education the government can give to our young and uneducated millions. who, through necessity, are compelled to go into the mines, mills and factories to wear their young lives away before they become of the proper age.

It is with the hope of improving these conditions that the Socialist Labor Party is in the field. Why should you not support it? If it is honesty you want, we offer it; and we offer besides the improvement of your material conditions. If the demands for honesty are made by honest men, surely we should have their support. The sincerity of the efforts of any man or body of men who go no further than to stop a man from drinking, gambling, swearing or any other form of immorality, without attempting to remove him and those he loves from misery, disease and want, may well be called into question.

While we wish it clearly understood that the Socialist Labor Party is in the field particularly in the interest of the laboring classes (the exploited class), we believe that the interests of the middle and laboring classes are nearing the point of identity daily. Large com-binations of capital, commonly known as trusts, which are a natural result of industrial evolution, are fast driving the middle class of small manufacturers. traders and store keepers out of busi-ness or into bankruptcy, as they, with their small capital, can no longer compete with the larger combinations. The middle class is thus rapidly being forced into the class of wage workers, and its annihilation is a question of but a short time.
It is vain hope to expect any check

to this tendency through the old parties. The leaders of both old parties them-selves are the heads of the trusts, and so would be the last to harm them. But even if the old parties were willing to destroy the trusts, it could no more to destroy the trusts, it could no more be done than could the manufacturers be compelled to go back to the old method of production by hand labor. The trust is an improvement, an economical method of production, and has come to stay. The Socialist Labor Party halls it with delight as an evidence of the approach of Socialism. We say, let the trusts continue, and let them combine until there shall be but one trust, knowing that the final trust must be the government. The only must be the government. The only reason the trust is harmful now is because the few who control it reap all the benefit; but under government control the benefits will go to all the peo-

In conclusion, we call the attention of all good citizens to the fact that we are not pleading the morality or fitness of our candidates, though believe them to be as honest and in-telligent as any in the field. We do plead the principles set forth in the foregoing platform, which we feel sure are superior to any that may be brought forward by forward by other political parties or candidates. Good men may die or be-come corrupted, and thus destroy the value of a political movement which de-pends upon the personality or goodness of a man, or set of men, but principles remain forever. So we advise you to vote for principles—for measures, not for men.

The Socialist Labor Party never compromises truth to make a friend; never withholds a blow at error lest it make In firm assurance of fina victory, it pursues its course unswerved by desire for temporary advantage; it by desire for temporary advantage, is ever outspoken and straightforward, believing that in fearless independence the integrity of purpose by which it is inspired, will, in the end, win the respect and confidence of those whom it aims to weld into a class-conscious, aggressive body. Its propaganda is not alone to educate; it is to organize the working class for the conquest of power: for the complete overthrow of capital-irm, and in its stead the ushering in of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Un-til that mission is accomplished, it will stand, firm as a rock, yet alert and

watchful, yielding nothing.

Vote for your wife, your children, and home for once, as well as for yourself and principle.

Primary Lesson. (Continued from Page 1.)

promises, work solely in the capitalists promises, work solely in the capitalists interests; that while they profess great concern for the "purity of the home." they foster and organize thugs, divekeepers and crooks of high and low degree to aid them in the enslavement of the whole working class, with the object of first conquering the public powers and through them nutting all our ject of first conquering the public pow-ers, and through them putting all our industries in the hands of the people, to be operated, as they are to-day, col-jectively, but to be enjoyed in the same manner that one producess.

Is there no such political party in ex-

intence to-day?

There is—the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that any workingman can support without becoming a traitor to his class—the working class.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Dally People Conference. Letters.

Regular meeting held on Sunday, Dec. 31st, with Comrade A. Gilhaus in the chair.

Executive Board reported, making the following recommendations:
That we sdopt for Party organizations

the same system of representation to the Conference as that adopted and in use by the General Committee of Section Greater New York, i. e., that Party organizations be entitled to as many delegates to the Conference as they are entitled to in the General Committée; That the delegates or DAILY PEOPLE

agents who have charge of handling the

agents who have charge of handling the stamps, be instructed to cancel these stamps when selling them; That organizations have lists posted in their headquarters of the amounts pledged by Comrades, and of the payments made on account of these

That \$500 worth of stamps be placed for sale with Comrade Julius Hammer, at 304 Rivington street, corner of Lewis street, so that the delegates of that part of Greater New York may obtain same at any time of the day;

That Comrade Thomas A. Hickey be elected organizer.
All of the above recommendations

were concurred in.

were concurred in.

A committee appeared from the "Arbeiter Bühne," a Socialist dramatic society of Brooklyn, N. Y., offering to render a play in a theatre, also to have a journal for this play, all of the net proceeds of which are to go to the DAILY PEOPLE;—referred to Executive Board, with instructions to report at next meeting of the Conference.

Committee to the office of . THE PROPLE requesting space for acknowledgment of pledges and payments there-on; reported that the request was

All piedges so far obtained, and part payments on which have been made, should be reported to the Financial Secretary of the Conference as soon as possible; a list of these will appear in THE PEOPLE of the following week.

The Auditing Committee reported that it will have its complete report to the Conference's next meeting.
Roll call showed the following ab-

sentes: New York-1st, 3d and 5th, 2d, 9th,

14th, 15th and 17th, 18th.

Brooklyn—2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 13th,

and 14th, 16th and 18th, 17th, 19th, 21st, Br. 1 and Br. 2. Organizations will please take notice.

The following organizations reported:
NEW YORK—4th A. D., pledges raised to the amount of \$131, reported last time \$82, proceeds from a small entertainment by the Excelsior Literary Society, \$8 were turned over to the Financial Secretary; 6th and 18th, pledges raised to \$104, last reported \$89; 8th raised to \$104, last reported \$89; 8th A. D., raised thus far \$115; 12th A. D., has \$218.50 pledged; 13th A. D. will have \$100; 16th A. D., has pledges for over \$300, at last report had \$185, collection of pledges very satisfactory, decided to raise by various ways not less than \$1,000; 19th A. D., pledges very close to the self-imposed task of raising \$200; 20th A. D., has \$75 raised in pledges since last meeting of Conference, and since last meeting of Conference, and will surely have \$100; 23d, 26th, and will surely have \$100; 23d, 26th, and 28th A. Ds. report progress; 30th A. D. has \$100 pledged, will raise it to \$200, in conjunction with Yorkville Agitation Committee; 32d and 33d, turned over to the Financial Secretary \$62 thus far

the Financial Secretary \$62 thus far collected on its nearly \$400 pledged; 34th and 35th has \$300 pledged, and expects to bring it up to \$1,000.

BROOKLYN-4th A. D., have \$15 pledged at a small meeting, will have about \$75; 10th A. D., has \$36 pledged, will raise it up to \$150 at least; 20th A. D., since last report raised \$64 pledges.

Hurson Courny N. I. has \$75

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., has \$75 pledged, expects to bring it up to \$150 has a DAILY PEOPLE agent who is hard

Union Hill, N. J .- Will have from \$100 to \$150, the whole county will have

Signs for news-stand for the DAILY PEOPLE were recommended, and the matter was referred to the Executive Board. It was decided to have nominations

of officers of the Conference at the first meeting in January, and the election t the second meeting. Committee from Entertainment Com-

mittee of Section Greater New York offered to run an affair in conjunction with the Conference. The acceptance

All organizations should proceed energetically to collect pledges. Also to make donations toward the defraying

of the expenses of the Conference
JULIUS HAMMER, of the Conference. Secretary.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.-In December last Cleveland appointed a committee to solicit pledges for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund. At the last meeting of the Committee. Sunday last, I was instructed to write to THE PEOPLE to say how we are getting along and what we expect to be able to do for the DAUX PROPLE

We have \$80 pledged at the present writing, and will make it \$100 in a very short time, realizing that a daily paper is very necessary for the Progress of the S. L. P. We hope it may be issued not later than May 1st, 1900. That will be but the first of a series of successes which the hard worker in the Party can look back to in years to come, and feel that he has not labored for nothing. Fraternally.

DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE FOR CLEVELAND, S. L. P.

JOE MANNING, Chairman. M. R. O'FUREY, Secretary and Treasurer. 514 Quincy St., Cleveland, O.

NEWARK, N. J.—A general meeting of Party members will be held Saturday night, January 20th, at 178 Springfield

avenue, to discuss ways and means of raising funds for the DAILY PROPLE. All Comrades should be present.

FREE LECTURES ARRANGED BY THE

Yorkville Agitation Committee S. L. P. Every Sunday Evening, 8 P. M.

at 414 E. 71st STREET. SUBJECT FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 21: Social LECTURER: ARTHUR KEEP. 445

CORRESPONDENCE.

pondents who prefer to appear in [Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper; Don't write with pencil;

Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred; Don't crowd your lines;

Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the

Don't abbreviate; Don't forget to give your P. O. address

and date of letter; Don't forget to give name and date of

paper when sending clippings; Don't write your signature as the' you

vished to remain incognito; Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;

Don't write on sheets of uneven size;

Don't take this ill.

Presperity" at the Nation's Capital. "Prespectity" at the Nation's Capital.

To THE PEOPLE.—Sixty per cent. of the people of the United States are not represented at Washington. The working class—the most important part of the population—has not one solitary representative in either the House by the Senate,—not one. That the working class has no room in the thoughts of capitalist legislator; that if he thinks of that class at all it is only as cattle or sheep, was never better exemplified than at present in the city of Washington.

it is only as cattle or sheep, was never occuere exemplified than at present in the city of Washington.

Here, beneath the shadow of the dome of the Capitol, under whose roofs these mispresentatives of the people prate about prosperity, over a thousand homeless persons, of both sexes, had to rely on charity for their Christman and New Years' dinners. While these legaliators toss bouquets at one another about "unprecedented prosperity," while their horses are comfortably stabled, with heat, light and ventilation and with surgeons to look after their health, thousands of human beings have to wander the streets in snow or sleet, daylight and dark, and in rags, deprived even of the opportunity to keep the vermin off their bodies, driven to the swill barrel for a crust or to manhood-destroying charity. Several able-bodied men have been sent to jail for begging something to eat. One man who had no visible means of support was given fifteen days to get out of town—or get off the earth.

Washington D. C. Jan 13.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.

Socialist Teachings and Capitalist Object Lessons in Philadelphia,

Object Lessons in Philadelphia.

To THE PEOPLE.—Coming from a meeting of the striking uphostery weavers I want to report some good news. Comrade S. Schulberg was invited to speak there. The chairman of the strikers gave him 40 minutes, to speak to Socialism. Schulberg stated in this forty-minutes' speech the causes of strikes, how to conduct them, the one-sidedness of pure and simple trade unions, the treachery of certain labor leaders, and the necessity of using our voting power to forward our class interests so as to down capitalist robbery. He said that the working people cannot fight the capitalists with capital, because they have none; but we can ournumber the capitalists at the ballot box. On the economic battlefield we are weak; but on the political battlefield we are strong, provided we use our franchise for car own Party—the Socialist Labor Party. Our comrade pointed out that we should not only fight for a few pennies of more or less wages once in a while but the we should strive to every.

but on the political battlefield we are strong, provided we use our franchise for our own Party—the Socialist Labor Party. Our comrade pointed out that we should not only fight for a few pennies of more or less wages once in a while, but that we should strive to receive the whole amount of wealth we create, or else we would be worse and worse off.

Schulberg's argument was received with such pleasure that the chairman extended his time without being asked for. He then dearthed his experience in Alleghany during the Schoper's Steelwork strike, passed to the Sisters' Steelwork strike, passed to the Sisters' Bill Pen in Idaho. Before he concluded, he appealed to the striking excitie workers of Philadelphia to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. When he was to leave the platform, he announced that he had 40 copies of THE PED-PLE for distribution, where the strikers could find the story of the Bull Pen in Idaho. There were about 460 mon in the room, each wanted a copy of that paper and rushed to the little platform, nearly breaking it down, Some of the copies were torn to pleese. Schulberg has shown again that he is the right sort of a Socialist speaker. He was in no way soft and gentle, but strong and aggressive in his arguments. The assembled strikers, however, were pleased to hear such good and sensible reasonings.

I may hereby state that these strikers had a little experience last week about the protection of the strikers' rights as citizens.

Last week they sent out a strong committee to try to get the weavers of a little shop in Frankford to come out on strike, too When this committee arrived at the place and walked up and down the mill before 12 o'clock at noon, the manufacturer, Holden, saw them and telephoned for a police force. He did not leave his weavers out. When the patrol wagon with eleven policemen arrived, Ilolden commanded the police to arrest the strikers. He pointed out the men he wanted to have arrested, every one without a warrant. An hour laise any disturbance, in fact, they could no

police? Philadelphia, January 10.

Getting Hot in Pasco, Wash.

Getting Hot in Pasco, Wesh.

To THE PEOPLE.—We have here a gray paper called "The News-Recorder," with an editor who lives of aims and clippings. Of late he has been trying to cat Socialits, especially has he picked out for his appetits a Swede who has been working hard to wake up the people around here to class-conzentuances.

I should like to ask this editor through THE PEOPLE: "Why don't you criticise the articles which you reprinted from THE PEOPLE. How done do you think that in that way you can maintain slavish ignorance? How many new subscribers do you think it will bring to your paper? But go ahead and reproduce all you can from THE PEOPLE, and write some in-sane comments on it: that will only help us and our course and hurt yourself."

I would also like to ask him this question: "How much time will there be left to the rail-road workers in Pasco for entertaluments after they have been working 12 hours? Sometimes they have to work 24, saye, seven 36 successive hours, and what else can they do but work and cat and sleep. Please tell us in your paper what entertainments the Pasco workers in Pasco workers with a steady employment.

And now another question: "Please keep."

long hours of work every day, year in and year out?" So much for the workers with a steady employment.

And now another question: "Please keep your eyes open and follow me for a while looking upon the lives of the ones that are working on the train. Open your eyes and ears and you will find a man with a book is his hand calling them out, no matter what hour it may be in the day or the night, and when the worker is putting down his name you often will hear him easy. 'I thought I would be allowed to sleep this night.' Now, Mr. Editor of the 'Record and News: you say that 'they will earn all more.' I know: but you had better say 'they will be squeezed all the more.' Can you deny this."

Not very long ago, when a train left the station, it had 13 or 15 or perhaps 18 care. It was not not the rains. Only some days ago a train left with 57 care and a freight of 1,354 tons. The Editor of the "News Recarder" may say these men are now better paid. But that is not so: the same number of men 65 are employed on these long trains as were employed on these long trains as were employed on these long trains as were employed on the shorter ones, and their wayes have gone flown at the same time at the same ratio that their work has brecome more intensive. What, Mr. Wiscaere or rather Blunderboss Editor of the "News Recorder." what do you think is the same of the numerous accidents that happen on this railroad if not the overworking of the men?

How much down the company pay you for seeming radical and yet do the dirty work of the sping the men in ignorance? I hope you will explain that to us. You are very cautions not to hurt the feelings of the N. P. R. people.

cautious, also not to enrage the workers, whom you are trying to milk on subscriptions.

In conclusion I will also tell you, Mr. Editor of the "News Hecoder" that you, too, belong to the proletariat and ought to know the goal and purpose of the S. L. P. Your place ought to be in that Party, and you ought to lay off your reptile nature. If you don't want to listen to these advices, please go on and bark and "eat up Socialists," and we will help to keep you awake, for it would be a great pity if you and your paper should be too sleepy to do your part of the agitation.

JACK.

Pasco, Wash., January 7.

A Bit of the Revolution in Taunton,

To THE PEOPLE.—Last fall, for the first time, Taunton saw an aggressive Socialist movement. The credit has to be given to the Section of the S. L. P., which started only a few months before.

We had Sections here in Taunton before, of the S. L. P., the so-called Cincinnati fraction and the Debs-but the citizens of Taunton never were aware of their existence. Last election, with the sid of every comrade, the Taunton Section was able to carry on a compaign if not satisfactory in any way, but as a start worthy its name.

We arranged for 6 meetings in October and

A start worthy its name.

We arranged for 6 meetings in October and carried five of them in great style, the last one, the God of the Tempest, Thor himself forbid us. Of these five meetings four were in the open air, and, thanks to the comrades from Providence, Charles Kroil; Thornton and James Reid, they were a rousing success, One meeting was held in a hall with State organizer. Comrade Mailoney as speaker. We had from 50 to 309 people as a undience in the various meetings and as a result increased our vote for the head of the ticket bs.66, giving us a total of 108.

But not only that we saled in a state of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the sale of the

But not only that we gained in votes and sowed the seed of clean-cut Socialism in this city; the best we derived from the campaign is that we have the Section on a sound-basis now. Right after election our Section made a move for the better. With the sid of the progressive element of the Section and others who promised to help us, we changed our head-quarters. Defore, running a hall way off in the woods, after the old fashioned German Style; as we overtook the hall from the suspended German Branch, we instead now meet in the centre of the city once a week. Without dividing our interest in uphoiding the headquarters by beer selling, dancing and other amusements, we now can put all our energy into the progress of the Party and our Section.

The last but not the least which site.

our Section.

The last but not the least, which fills every heart of our members with satisfaction is that our financial basis is also changed for the better as we left all our debts with the BEERMUGS that we abandoned so successfully.

mat our financial basis is also changed for the better as we left all our debts with the BEERMUGS that we abandoned so successfully.

Having a prosperity time in this town, the attendance of our regular meetings is pretty slim at present, but we hope we will progress in the near future. And yet, despite this hope. I am sorry to say: "we might yet lose several of our old members, but it is whispered this loss cannot be averted anyhow, as those members see afflicted with an incurable disease, and might die of a broken heari at any moment, since they had to abandon that which they so dearly loved, more than themselves and the party, to wit, the soda-water stand in Yan Buren street."

Our work for 1900 is outlined this way: We will carry a vigorous agitation from the beginning to the end of the year. Then, when our Section is strengthened, financially, and numerically, we will prepare for a strong campaign for the presidential election, and, if possible, go into the municipal election, too, to a certain extent, and for the finish will call Party caucuses and elect a city committee so that we can be recopaired as a Party in the city. If we cannot fulfil all of it, we will make a good attempt at it anyhow.

The Section has 25 members, of whom two were suspended at the last meeting and size delinquent, which leaves us seventeer members in good standing.

At the same meeting the following officeris were elected for the next half year: Organier, Max Bower: Secretary, Charles Delamaine; Treasurer, Daniel Suljivan: Literary Agent, Max Bauer.

MAX BAUER.

Taunton, Mass., Jan. 7. MAX BAUER.

Birds-ere View of Things and the "Situation."

Hirds-exe View of Talanza and the "Stuntion."

To THE PEOPLE.—Max Hayes, of Cleveland, O., has a dlightful way of not knowing what he is talking about, and when the fact percolates into his absent mind that he has made a mistake, of blaming some one else, or laying it at the door of THE PEOPLIS. He does not seem to comprehend that a statement must have some foundation, or that the mere cliation of a thing that never existed does not prove his case. He is far away from the Debs movement and every time he mentions it there is sure to be an error which renders his whole statement an error. I had noticed loug before he jumped against the S. L. P. that his bits of foreign news were surprising. There were items which could notly come from hoatile sources and some time chaped before I found that Hayes was too lay to read the matter that went into his own paper. A couple of weeks ago he resorted to his usual manner of "doing" the Party and only succeeded in running afoul of the facts in the case and proving his own crass ignorance of the party to which he claims to belong to, the S. D. P., and of the one which he claimed to belong to, the S. D. P. Then he reverts to the time when he ran up against more of his special line of facts at the A. F. of L. convention in 1888. from the S. D. P. Then he reverts to the time of facts at the A. F., of L. convention in 188. There is something strange about his distortions. They are not always intentional, but they always rebound on his own head. The truth is, Marlboro has no S. D. P. organization, excepting some five hundred members faccording to the S. D. P. "Herald") and they polled twenty or so votes. Last year Tobin told about the victory of the Marlboro shoemakers and Hayes was easy enough to swallow it and spread forth the "good tidlags." Tobin talks no more of victory, but poor Hayes still keeps it up and has a fine ness in which Marlboro and Brockton. Tobin's duplicity and liayes' simplicity, iniddle-class craft and the ignorance of the crock with middle-class aspirations are all mixed together. If Hayes has not the knowledge requisite to give a coherent account of events in which he was one of the actors, and if his memory is of such a weak nature that incidents which happened but yesterday are obliterated, can we believe that Hayes has sufficient intelligence to fit him to judge matters of great importance? Hayes is typical of the element with which he stands. Everett, in San Francisco, has succeeded in using the corrupt persons once in the Party to land him in a job. Benham took Wilkins' paper away from him, and now tries to dupe the people into believing that his crowd is on the increase. The only thing he has adduced in support of his contention is "Born to Mr. Wilkins a son." We have not yet learned how many times the son woted, before he was born, in support of the new "N. E. C.," or whether he can yet spit "You are a De Leonite," when he is cornered in argument.

Mr. Simons is another who must be used for purpose of illustration. He did up the "Youkszeltung element" and the Debatics in Chicago: heaped ridicule upon amputation of the farmer's plank; built up a movement of which even Morgan could not be ashamed—and yet Smons howels for some plan to unit the two powers of arkness! reparts the will be colorable when they reach

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon

(No questions will be considered that some in annaymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

H. A. I., CHICAGO, ILL.—There is not one essential Socialist demand that can not now be legislated into force under that clause of the Federal Constitution that vests Congress with the power to "regulate commercie."

the Federal Constitution that vests Congress with the power to "regulate commerts."

B. U. N., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—You see, it is this way:

Say there are 10 men reading the "New York Tribune." It is quite certain that something or another in the paper will not quite suit each of these. Some manner of expression, some turn of phrane, some adiscive will grate upon their special sensibilities: upon each in his way, according to the idio-spicrasy of each, every min having his own idiospacrasy. And yet it will not occur to any one of the 16 to write to "The Tribune" in criticism or protest. Why? Simply because they do not feel as OWNERS of the paper, its itepublicanism is the bond that unite seath to the paper; that being to their liking, they overlook all clee.

Now, how is it with Party members and their Party paper?—As a matter of course, who is it with party members and their Party paper?—As a matter of course, each member has his own idospacrasy; this, that, or the other non-essential in the Party paper is disaastent to this one, and that one,—each being affectes by a different thing. De they let that go? No! Feeling themselves to be part-owners of the paper and interested its success, each communicates his separate criticism, of course, with the wish to have it minded. Now, their, to mind all these criticisms would mean to issue the paper in four blank pages.

Exceptional are the felations of a Party paper with the Party members. It, on the one hand must have sense enough to appreciate the common source of these criticisms, to wit, the interest of the individual readers in the paper; they, the crities, on the other hand, must have sense enough to realise the interest of the individual readers in the paper; they, the crities, on the dater hand, must have sense enough to realise the interest of the individual and brocessarily conflicting wishes being carried out to the extent that they would like.

Ripening experience makes this quite clear.

TO ALL THOSE WHOM THIS MAY CON-

Ripening experience makes this quite elean.

TO ALL THOSE WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.—Your letters, ament the alleged national convention to be held in Rechester: whether the conventiones are alraid of New York and seek to hide themselves in a fourth-rate city; whether they lill have a crowd; whether they are silly enough to imagine any-body cares about their conventicle; whether they'll do this, that or the other; in short asking our opinion, have all been received and filed. The answers to all these questions may be condensed in one pictorial expression, as below, under the superscription:

THE RISH TO BOCHESTER.

THE RUSH TO ROCHESTER.



1. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—You have the facts just reversed, as you will see by examining the figures in a paragraph preceding the one you quote, giving 161,590 as the total A. F. of L. increase in membership in 1893, and 36,500 of these are Unattached union membip. Don't forget also that in 1895 the UNattached unions paid affecen times as much duce per member as "attached" unions (viz., 5 cents monthly against one-third of a cent. Observe that there was an alleged total increase in A. F. of L. membership in 1895 of 161,330, of which 25,500 was membership of that the contract of the cont

S. S., NEW YORK.—What else do you want them to do? It is a repetition of what hap-pened when the Allance smashed the corrupt Bohm-Waldinger Central Labor Federation in this city. The C. L. F. fragments fled to the C. L. U. for shelter. So now with that ma-C. L. U. for shelter. So now with that tux-paying Kangarus element that the Parti-bounced. Simashed up as they are, they are bound to drop themselves into the ash-barre of the Debs Democracy; there is nothing ela-form them to do; and there is where they be-long.

long.

A. R. N., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—If Kangs or Debs Democrats apply for admission to the International Congress, there is no doth they will be admitted: at the London Congress, one Winston was admitted as a "delegate from America." although his "organisation" was a middle-class one—the "Cab-Owners" Association." There is nothing willfully wrong in this on the part of the International Congressistic repoduct proceeds from a sublime lack of information upon American affairs, nor is there any evidence that since the London Congress they have found out better.

H. S., CHICAGO; ILL.-"Il Proletario" is all

right.

F. S., NEW HAVEN.—There are aiready several letters in this office in reply to last wack's Letter Hox Answer on the subject of the Olgar-makers' label. They come from several out-of-town places; all are from cigarmakers and in approval of the Letter Box answer, Shall publish at least one next week.

Official Figures for New York.

Counties.	1899.	1898.
Albany	264	285
Allegany	27	28
Broome	52	40
Cattaraugus	48	57
Cayuga	294	103
Chautaugua	68	65
Chemung	183	55
Chenango	91	56
Cortland	52	18
Delaware	47	24
Duchess	99	53
Erle	1,662	1,498
Fulton and Hamilton	269	198
lenesee	33	25
Greene	204	48
lerkimer	n.	61
lefferson	294	45
King's	4,361	4,145
Lewis	100	6
Madison	84	70
Singara	42	61
New York	9,389	10,091
Oneida	388	280
Inondaga	2,126	2,360
)range	185	135
)rleans	21	12
)swego	- 138	81
Maega	71	40
Queens	557	958
Rensselaer	199	212
tichmond	245	216
schenectady	198	213
schuyler	10	7
Cloga	29	15
Compkins	41	20
Westchester	641	637
Wyoming	17	14
	22,538	22,167

ties, where no regular S. L. P. ticket was in the field in 1899..... 1,693 24,231

Vote in 1898 in 23 Coup-

Daily Peaple Minor Par Previously acknowledged A. Caslavsky Lincoln, Neb. M. Silbertarb, N. Y. City L. R., N. Y. City Ashley Martin, W. Moshannon, Pa

1.693

22,340

Total. HENRY KUHN, Se CILAR

"Brothers"-Fight.

The Falling out in Pittsburg, Ps., of "Bro. Capital" and "Bro. Labor."

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.-Again the city of "Dirt and Gold" is teaching object lessons on the class struggle. This time differs from all others only in its simplicity and clearness of understanding. The meek, simple weakness of the pure and simple union, on the one hand, and the clean-cut capitalist class-consciousness of the Republican-Democrat-Independent party daily papers on the other hand, was never brought before the workers in as clear a form since the Shoen's strike, when the S. T. & L. A. corralled the capitalist class and fought them single-handed.

On that occasion these same daily papers at first ridiculed the strike, but, finding teachers were at work utilizing every act as a lesson in the ever-present class struggle, they then became alarmed, and the agents of the Democratic and Republican parties in the unions were called together to break the backbone, not of the strike, but of the S. T. & L. A., for the capitalist parties readily saw that this young giant was not fighting for a few cents more a day, but for the solidarity of the working class to emancipate itself from wage slavery. The capitalist class, finding its hirelings could do nothing, they conceded the demands of the stri-The capitalist kers, rather than have their parties, the stronghold of their private property, assaulted by Socialist economic teachings and class-conscious political ac-

Hardly ten months have rolled by since that memorable battle between New Trades Unionism and the Capital-ist Class, with its pure and simple leaders, played out politicians, "reverends," saloon-keepers, and rif-raf heelers all united under the pay roll of the capitalist class. Having no further duties for this awkward squad, they were dis-banded until further notice. These ten months this awkward squad have been hungrily waiting for something to turn up; and, behold, the time is here when they can serve their "masters" (as the they can serve their "masters" (as the "Pittsburg Dispatch," the only paper that is not in the present trouble, said during the Wilmerding election: "The masters of the men" saw to it that the Socialists did not elect their ticket.)

Well, to make a long story short, Ty-pographical Union No. 7 came out against the Pittsburg Newspaper Publishing Association because the latter would not sign the scale of prices ask-ing for an increase of wages and a reduction of hours for the Linotype operators, compositors and proof-reader and a recognition of the Union. T Linotype machinists were included in the original scale, but the publishers secured from them an agreement inde-

pendent of No. 7.

Then No. 7 waived jurisdiction the Linotype machinists, hoping there-by to secure a settlement, and requested the publishers to recognize the proof-readers who were members of their

Then No. 7 proposed to arbitrate all the other parts of the scale, provided the proof-readers were recognized. Ali

this the publishers successively refused. In the meantime, the publishers, true to their class interests, united, not the to their class interests, united, not the Republican dailies with the Republican workers; not the Democratic or Independent dailies with their political workingmen followers; no, not they, these sworn enemies (?), who at each election fulfil their duty in keeping the working class divided politically, now they organize with but one aim—to crush the workers and demonstrate again the oneness with the parties they again the oneness with the parties they represent in upholding the capitalist system. Now let us follow the career of the daily papers that came together, each attesting its fidelity to the others, with a bond in fifteen thousand dollars,

to be forfeited on the paper's with-drawal from the fight.

First on the list, we find the "Post," the only Democratic upholder of Bry-an's Free Silver and Anti-Monopoly. Its President is President of the Pub-lishers, Association

lishers' Association.

Then we come to the "Commercial Gazette," National Republican, leans towards the Prohibitionists and church-

s; is generally called the "Old Lady. Then we have the ringster sheet, "The Times," and afternoon edition, "The News," generally known as Christ Ma-gee's "hard luck story," he being the principal owner, besides being crowned Boss of our municipal Republican-Democratic Ring, elected to the State Sen-ate on the Republican and Democratic tickets. He also is President of all the traction lines here, and generally runs things his own way. His pay-roll in-cludes the principal "Labor Leaders," ward heelers, school teachers and "rev-erends" of Western Pennsylvania. He, accordingly, is the direct representative of the capitalists of this section, jointly with Col. Guffey, member of the Democratic National Executive Committee, controlling the Democratic State Machine, President of the Trade Dollar Mining and Milling Co., owning gold and silver mines in Colorado and Idaho, owning mines in Florida, California, Nova Scotia, etc., and a director in the Columbia National Bank.

Next comes the "Press." the "antiring Republican," owned by M. S. Quay's lieutenants, the Ring-Rotten owners of the State machine.

Then we have the "Chronicle Telegraph," anti-Quay Republican, Middle Class Taxation, National Expansion Hash. of the capitalists of this section, jointly

And, last, but not least, "The Leader," politically any-old-thing-that's-got-the-price; "Workingman's friend," owned by Presbyterians, caters to Catholics; nothing is too dirty to print in the "Leader."

politically any-old-thing-that's-got-theprice; "Workingman's friend," owned
by Presbyterians, caters to Catholics:
nothing is too dirty to print in the
"Leader."

While this rotten array of capitalist
publications had no campaign on hand,
tney set to work. After the combine
was completed, it started to smash once
and for all the Typographical Union,
knowing it to be led by men who are
ignorant of their economic conditions,
or are too cowardly to act up to their
knowledge. The combine, felt that
there was no time like the present, for
who can tell how long, oh Lord, will
the workers allow themselves to be led
by men who scab the working class at

the polls, and who preach that the ints of the capitalists and the la-

borers are identical?
.While the union was dreaming of the "near settlement of its trouble." behold the publishers were laying in ammuni-tion, for they were "scouring the countion, for they were "scouring the country for men to take the places of the resident printers." So the fight goes on; the papers having no opposition, they are affected very slightly in their circulation. The papers, of course, are not up to the standard, but they are sub-dividing their work each publicanot up to the standard, but they are sub-dividing their work, each publica-tion is assisting the other in getting up the matter, and they are learning a les-son that they will hold to even after the strike is off.

The advertisers claim to have con-tracts which they must fill and the first

The advertisers claim to have con-tracts which they must fill, and the first of the year will show how far the union will carry the fight. They will either drop the fight or boycot the firms who advertise in the publications. But even in the latter case, they have the frown-ing temple of "Justice" on the hump hanging over them with Judge White hanging over them with Judge White and his like itching for the opportu-

nity to issue his injunction that places all who dare disobey in the "cooler."

True, they may be guided into political action, but that action must be of their class, guided by the knowledge of colonida. Sociolism that tacked why scientific Socialism, that teaches why the workers receive but seventeen per cent. of their total product, and the capitalist class receives eighty-three per

Some few years ago Typographical Union No. 7, with many others, sent delegates to a convention for "Independent Political" action. About 300 del-egates were present, representing about 10,000 members. They drew up their platform, and nominated their candiplatform, and nominated their caldidates, and every man stood up and declared he would support the ticket. The Democrat and Republican representatives each wanted their candidate for Judge endorsed, and at last they decided to indorse neither, nor to put up one themselves. This seemed to be the only bone of contention, for on election day their ticket received less than 150 votes in the whole county, and the majority of these were personal votes from friends of the candidates. One may ask what about the 300

pledged votes from the delegates, and the votes from the labor lodges that the candidates visited?

Do you smell the nigger in the wood-pile? A traitor that deserves the name of Labor Fakir. Such men as these are a disgrace to the labor movement. stand up and be counted. stand up and be counted. There is nothing to it but to unite with the So-cialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; work with the revolutionary spirit that Socialism only begets.

EDWARD MESSER,

1639 Forbes Ave.

The Phenomenon of the Social

Democracy. (Continued from Page 1.)

in the cities of Brockton and Haverhill in which this whine and cry have not served to dishearten his fellow-work-He is now on his last run, and so he desperately pools his issue with the middle class to save himself.

These two cities were at one time the stamping ground of the populists, the nationalists and the greenbackers. All the Socialism contained in the S. D. P. comes filtered through these movements, and instead of being a proleta-rian party, it is a middle class party, which must depend upon its power to mislead the workers. It seems to be nearer to their interests than either the Republican or Democratic party, and, therefore, it may mislead them for some time yet. As it is a direct off-shoot from the Democratic party, and as it appeals to the same interests, it must ultimately end by joining with it as did the Populists.

Fusion.

Since circumstances and the incidents of growth forced the Socialist Labor Party to revise itself, those whom we cast off have been wandering around looking for a place to rest. They know that they are no part of the revolutionary-movement, so they swallow their convictions and beg the S. D. P. to take them in. This it is not willing to do. as it recognizes in those worn out and corrupt ex-Socialists the very thing that will serve to clog its wheels. It also recognizes the fact that its platform and methods are sufficient for its ends, and that any incorporation of the real working class spirit, even that coming through these broken down S. L. P. men, would be of great injury. A fusion can seldom take place without results that will be of lasting detriment to the fusors. In this case it is a recognition of the fact on both sides that unless a union takes place neither side can stand. If that is so, then neither side is right. If both are then neither side is right. If both are right, and yet for a mere increase in party membership, certain principles and tactics are thrown aside by both, then both become wrong, and both, standing upon a wrong platform, will be as week and important as they were be as weak and impotent as they were alone. A matter of origin is worth con-sidering, and, as the S. L. P. is born of sidering, and, as the S. L. P. is born of capitalism, but goes down to the base of the matter and takes the dispossessed class, the producers, as its source, while the S. D. P. takes the necessity of a survival of a historically useless class as its starting point, then of necessity they are divided in aims, as they are divided in methods. Thus, there can be a compromise, but no union; there can be a vitiation of the strength of both, but no progress.

We are told to look at Germany. We look at Germany, and we see Bernstein,

look at Germany, and we see Bernstein, insignificant as an individual, if you will, but still a portent of ills to come. We see that that great party must also look to its organization, that it must clean itself of the last taints of bourgoist and the second perform the second performed the numbers.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem. -Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanoves street, Providence, R. J.

SOCIALIST LAHOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barier, Secretary, 880 Rich-mond street, London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 167 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party approuncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Regular meeting with P. Murphy in the chair; all members present. Jan. 13th showed, receipts \$45.36; expenditures \$41.22.

Reports received from Massachusetts to the effect that Usher, Mrs. Avery and Goldstein had entered into a coappiracy to capture the legal S. L. P. State Committee as organized under the State Caucus Law; that the attempt was a fraudulent one, bolstered up with forged credentials, held by fake delegates; that the whole move would be brought before the Election Commissioners, and the criminals dealt with according to law. A letter from D. Goldstein, indulging in the usual Kangaroo declamations, and purporting to come from the fake State Committee. was read and tabled. The Secretary-reported that he had sent a copy of said letter to the organizer of Section Boston, as a basis for charges against concerned.

The Massachusetts Party State Committee, a body distinct from the legal committee, sent word of the election of Alfred E. Jones, 200 Bradford street, Everett. Mass., as the Secretary of such committee. Sections in Massachusetts will please send all communications pertaining to the business of the State Committee to Comrade Jones, and under no circumstances send anything to

L. D. Usher, of Worcester.
Section San Jose, Cal., reported the expulsion of J. R. Cole for Kangarooism. Section Seattle, Wash., reported the expulsion of E. Lux, for treasonable conduct. Section Olathe, Colo., reported expulsion of Thos. I. Ash and E. V. Burrell, the former for Kangarooism and both for working for other parties.
Section Louisville, Ky., reported election of officers and of a new State Com-

Further nominations for place of holding National Convention of the S.

L. P.:

NEW YORK:—Ruebio and Olathe, Colo.;
Baitlmore, Md.; Richmond, Va.; New Haven
and West Haven, Conn.; Rochester, N. Y.;
St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.;
Detroit, Mich.; San José and Riverside, Cal.;
Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.; Cincinnati, O.,
PITTSBURG, PA.;—Salineville, O.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Wilkinsburg, Stonebbro, and McKeesport, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; New Britain,
Ct.; Everett, Mass.
CHICAGO, ILL.;—Phoenix, Ariz.; Pasco,
Wash.; Salt Lake City, Utah.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.;—College Point, N. Y.
BUFFALO, N. Y.;—Woonsocket, R. I.
DENYER, COLO.;—Whatcome, Wash.
CLEVELAND, O.;—Akron, O.
NEWARK, N. J.;—Passaic, N. J.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Collinsville, Ill.
A charter was granted to new Section

A charter was granted to new Section (Danish) at South Omaha, Neb.

JOHN J. KINEALLY, Recording Secretary.

A Call for Nominations.

The Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are hereby called upon to make nominations for a delegate to represent the S. L. P. at the International Socialist Congress, which will be held at Paris, France, during the summer of the

current year.
Organizers of Sections will please submit this call at the next regular meeting, and report the nominations made to the undersigned not later than Feb. 3d. 1900. To defray the expenses of such delegate, an assessment of 15c per capita will have to be levied for the collection of which a special stamp will be issued by the National Executive Committee.
For the National Executive Commit-

tee. S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary. 61 Beekman St., New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SECTION STONEHAM.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing term at the regular meeting of the Section on Jan. 5, 1900; Organizer—James J. Derlin. Organizèr-James J. Derlin. Financial Secretary-Frank Macdonald. Franurèr-Edgar J. C. McKeen. Secretary-William J. Corcoran, Jr. Literary Agent-Fred. E. Buker. Auditors-James T. Mullen, Louis Breiten-

stein.

Grievance Committee-Elmer E. Waite,
Charles Poole, Henry Meagher.

The Section meets on Fridays at 7.30 p. m.,
at S. L. P. headquarters, Lasters, Hall. After
the business meeting a discussion follows.
Readers of THE PEOPLE are invited to attend and to participate.

STATE COMMITTEE.

Minutes of meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Mazas-chusetts, held in Room 1, 724 Washington st.,

Minutes of meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, held in Room 1, 724 Washington st., Boston, Jan. 8, 1900.

Called to order by Go. R. Peare, of Lynn. Peare was unanimously chosen chairman protem. Jer. O'Fihelly, of Abington, was chosen Secretary protem.

Voted to notify in writing: L. D. Usher, of Worcester: L. S. Oilver, of Westfield, and G. E. Vincens, of Springfield, legally elected members of the State Committee from the first and second Worcester: L. S. Oilver, of Westfield, and G. E. Vincens, of Springfield, legally elected members of the State Committee from the first and second Morcester and the first and second Hampden districts, respectively, that the meeting was called to order and invite their attendance.

Voted that Alfred Jones, of Everett, and Arthur L. Winneck, of Chelsea, be a committee to deliver the notice. The committee having done as directed reported that they were not allowed to notify each individually, but that they had left the notice with the chairman of a meeting at which those members were engaged.

Voted to accept the report and proceed to organise the Massachusetts State Committee of the S. L. E. for 1900.

Voted to accept the report and proceed to organise the Massachusetts State Committee of the E. Jones and Arthur L. Winneck were elected committee on credentials. The committee reported having received and examined credentials from:—Waiter Deans, of Lynn; John E. Eustice, of Peabody; Frank McDonaid, of Stoneham; James J. Devilin, of Stoneham; Wm. H. O'Brien, of Woburn; Geo. R. Peare, of Lynn; Arthur L. Winneck, affect E. Jones, of Everett, and recommended that the credentials be accepted and the members seated.

Voted to accept the report and seat the members. bers seated.
Voted to accept the report and seat the mem-

Geo. R. Peare was the unanimous choice of the committee for permanent chairman; Jer, O'Fibelly was unanimously elected Secretary, and Alfred E. Jones unanimously elected treat-

Voted that the Secretary send a copy of the minutes to the N. E. C. of the S. L. P., at all Berlman street, for publication in THE PEOPLE and "Arbeiter-Zeitung," the official organs of the S. L. P.

Voted to adjourn subject to the call of the Chairman and Secretary.

JER. OFIHELLY, Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—The Section meets every lat and 3rd Tuesday, at Kraft's Hall, 313 Gratiot ave. NEW YORK CITY.—The Socialists of the west side have opened headquarters at 411 W. 39th street. We will hold our first meeting Jan 24, with Comrades and sympathizers living in the neighborhood will attend. Our large hall, populous neighborhood and other conditions will be utilized to carry on a strong and vigorous fight against capitalism and all its evils. Other districts will have to look to their laurele, for when the gains of the campaign of 1890 have been counted, those of the west side will not be among the least.

J. CAKINS.

MINNESOTA.

Regular meeting. Jan. 2. All the members present. Pedersen was chairman. Committee to examine Lee's accounts reported, showing that he was still indebted to the committee in the sum of \$1.50. Communications were received from Henning. Duluth. New York, Red Wing, San Francheo, Milwaukee, Carlton, St. Paul. The Treasurer's semi-annual report showed total-receipts of \$15.32; disbursements. \$116.52; balance on hand. \$41.41. C. Hansen and S. Johnson were elected additors. Section Minneapolis reported having at a special meeting reversed the action récognizing the Kangaroo N. E. C., and having expelled Algernon Lee and G. B. Leenard. The Section had voted 13 to 9 in favor of dissolving the S. P. A. It was ordered that the State Secretary submit to all Sections and members-at-large the following questions: 1. For what offices on the State ticket shall nominations be made? 2. Shall they be made by Convention or by general vote? Receipts, \$2.30; appropriations, \$1.62. STATE COMMITTEE.

'HAMMOND, Sec'y.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The following resolutions were adopted Dec. 7.:

MINNEAPOLIS.—The following resolutions were adopted Dec. 7.:

WHEREAS, At the last regular meeting of Section Minneapolis, a minority faction took-advantage of being temporarily in the majority to adopt resolutions recognizing the Kangaroo executive at 184 William street. New York, as the N. E. C. of the S. L. P., and pledging the support of the Section to the Kangaroo newspapers, to wit, the so-called "People" of 184 William street. New York, the "Workers' Call," of Chicago, and the "Class Struggie" of San Francisco.

RESOLVED, By Section Minneapolis, S. L. P., that the resolutions adopted at its last regular meeting were adopted by unfair means, with the intent to put the Section in a false position, and do not voice the seatiment of the Section, and the Section will not be bound by them, and hereby repudiates them.

RESOLVED, That Section Minneapolis is well aware that the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. is located at 61 Beelman street, New York, and has no knowledge of any party agency whatever at 184 William street, New York.

RESOLVED. That Section Minneapolis is glad to give all the support it can to the Party

whatever at 184 William street, New York.
RESOLVED. That Section Minneapolis is
glad to give all the support it can to the Party
press, and will therefore sustain to the extent of its power the national Party organ,
THE PEOPLE, published at 61 Seekman st.,
New York recognizing at the same time the
fact that it can hardly be said to "give" anything when it receives large value for all
moneys paid in for subscriptions.

NEW JERSEY.

UNION COUNTY.—There will be a meeting of Section Union County, comprising Branches Elizabeth and Plainfield, at George Quein's Hall, 247 Elizabeth avenue, on Sunday, Jan. Ilst, at 2 o'clock p. m. All comrades are requested to attend this meeting; business of importance will be transacted.

RANDOLPH S. MILLER, Secretary Union County Committee.

CINCINNATI.—The following officers were duly elected at the regular meeting held Jan. 14. Organizer. Fred. Pandorf: Rec. Secretary. Harry Benjamin; Fin. Sec'y. Sam. Winawer; Treasurer. George E. Jones; Literary Agent, Louis Ballhaus; Grievance Committee; Fred. Pandorf, Harry Benjamin, Geo. E. Jones.

E. Jones.
All comrades and readers of THE PEOPLE
who reside in the 11th Ward and will Join a
branch of the S. L. P. to be organized there,
are requested to call or communicate with the
undersigned.

73 Mulberry street, Organizer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—At the meeting of the Machinists' Conference Board it was decided to have the minutes of same published in THE PEOPLE.

After favorable reports of delegates a question came up for discussion if it was possible to employ a permanent organizer and how to collect funds to keep same on the road. The outcome was that the Conference Board elect a committee to draw up a set of rules for said Board, a copy of which is to be sent to every Local in the Altlance of metal workers. Comrades G. Luck E. Persson and K. Wallberg committee, Said committee was also instructed to ask outside Locals if they would go with the N. Y. Locals in forming an International body of iron and Metal Workers, and, if in favor, let the C. B. know as soon as possible in order to set an organizer to work. It was thought advisable to have this published in THE PEOPLE as it would reach some comrades who are not in the Alliance, tho of the trade, and thereby let them know that the machinists in N. Y. and N. J. are not asleep.

K. WALLBEERG. 255 E. 165th street.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and far ilitate work at the office.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitution with Platform in per 100 Constitution in Jewish, without

of time and money to keep credit accounts for such small amounts, often sending a number of bills before collection is made, which time and money can be put to a better purpose.

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Beekman street. New York City.

Form of Pledge for use of Individual Sympathizers.

To Henry Kuhn, National Secretary S. L. P., 61 Beekman street, New York City: 'he undersigned herewith pledges

himself to contribute the sum of \$... for the establishment of a daily Socialist newspaper n the City of New York, on or about July 1, 1900, said sum to be paid in full by May 1, 1900. I herewith send \$..... on account, and promise to pay the balance in monthly install-ments of \$...... (or in full) on or be-fore Msy 1, 1900.

Address.....

P. S.—Contributors will either clip or copy this form of pledge. Only such pledges can be considered as made in good faith as are accompanied by part

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Jos. T. Brecks.

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Ed. Kriz, 814 Garfield avenue.
ELIZABETH, N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.

Ed. Kriz. 8i4 Garfield avenue.

ELIZABETH. N. J.;

G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.

ERIE. PA.;

Fred. Unimann, 656 W. 19th street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.;

F. B. Stone, 8i No. Main street.

HARTFORD. CONN.;

Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.

HAVERHILL. MASS.;

Ernest C. Peabody, 119 Elm street.

INDIANAPOLIS. IND.;

J. T. L. Remiley, 2453 Station street,
 JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

Lewis Hoeckel, 426 N. Perry street.
 JACKSONVILLE, II.L.;

J. De Castro. 7il W. Railroad street.
 LEADVILLE, COLO.;

M. E. White.

LINCOLN. NEB.;

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Calendar

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General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 528 East Instreet, Manhattan.

City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3rd Saturday, 8 P. M., at 23 Duane street, Manhattan.

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Ass. Dist.

1st. 3d and 5th-2d and 4th Monday, 8 P. M., at 261 Hudson street.

4th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., Assembly Rooms, 17; East Broadway, 6th and 10th-Every Wednesday, 8 P. M., Chin Rooms, 528 East 11th street.

8th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., 25 Delancy street.

9th-1st and 3d Monday, 8 P. M., at 307 5th av. 12th-Every Friday, 8 P. M., club Rooms, 14 Delancey street.

13th-1st and 2d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 37 W. 4tth street.

14th-Every Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 528 East 11th street.

15th and 17th-1st and 3d Friday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 4tl W. 39th street.

16th-Every Tuesday, 8 P. M. Club Rooms, 8 Avenue C. Club Rooms, 411 W. 39th street.
16th—Every Tuesday, 8 P. M. Club Rooms, 81
Avenue C.
15th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., at 346
First avenue.
19th and 2ist—ist and 3d Monday, 8 P. M., at 2410 Brondway.
20th—1st and 3d Thursday, at 211 E. 29th street.
23d—2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms,
312 W. 143d street.
26th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms,
24 E. 16th street.
28th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 242 E. 80th street.
23d and 33d—Every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
22d and 33d—Every Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 169 E. 199th street.
24th and 25th—Every Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 48 Willis avenue.
Branch 8 (Bohemian)—1st and 3d Wednesday,
8 P. M., Club Room, 414 E. 71st street.
1tailan Branch—Last Sunday in month, 3 P.M.,
at 223 E. 108th street.
Slavonian Branch—Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at 539 W. 59th street.
Finlanders' Branch—Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at 559 W. 59th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Ass. Dist. 2d—Every Thursday, S.P. M., at Hall. Prospect and Jay streets. 4th—lst and 2d Wednesday, S.P. M., at 25 Greene avenue. h-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., at 83 Bartlett street.
6th—Every Monday, 8 P. M., at 43 Ellery st.
7th—Ist and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 155
Third avenue.
10th—Evry Sunday, 8 P. M., at Wurzler's
Hall, 315 Washington street.
12th—ist and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 42 12th street.
13th and 14th—1st and 2d Wednesday, 8 P. M.,
119 Franklin street.
15th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., cor. Mashattan avenue and Broadway,
16th and 18th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M.,
at 1858 Fullon street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at 414 Quiner
street. street. 19th-Every Sunday, 10 A. M., at 192 Evergreen avenue. 20th—list and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 113 Linden street. 21st District, Br. 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at Schelliein's Hall, cor. Vermont and Ap-

Trades' & Societies' Calendar,

lantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2.—Every Friday, at 8 F.
M., at Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue,
7th District (Polishi—ist Wednesday in month,
at Kowalski's Hall, 6571/5 Third avenue.

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THE N. J. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. meets first Sunday each month, 10 A. M., a headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 7 Springfield ave., Newark, N. J. Address communications to John Hossack, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City, N. J., Sec'y.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. To-County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the la-of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring-field avenue, Newark, N. J. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Head quarters and Free Reading Room, 255, Seet Main st. Public meetings every Super, 8 p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 1234, Was lat at. cor. Spring.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarter of 32d and 33d A. D., 109 E. 199th st. Build meetings every Tuesday. Free reading reopen from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscription for this paper received.

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